

THE PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

"THE LOVE OF COUNTRY GUIDES."

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SURPLUS AND DEFICIT

TOM WATSON SCORES CLEVELANDISM.

Wall Street Is Feasting on the Deficit as it Did on the Surplus—Grover's Notorious Schemes Brought to Light.

During the first administration of Mariah Halpin's man Cleveland, this country was told in ponderous sentences all about the awful havoc that the surplus was making with the prosperity of the people.

The Surplus became a nightmare, a scare-crow, an old Man of the Sea, and we got to the point where we could hardly go to bed in confidence and comfort unless we first looked under the bed to see that the surplus was not laying in wait to murder us in our slumbers.

Cleveland had kept talking about Surplus, Surplus, Surplus, until lots of us began to have the same feeling toward it that a negro used to have toward the Ku Klux Klan.

So seriously disturbed were we in our minds about the dangers and the deadfalls, the snares and the man-traps, the deceptions and the betrayals, which Mr. Cleveland assured us lurked in the inner caverns of the Surplus, that we implored him to save us—to save us by any methods whatever from the armed enemies of our national welfare which crouched concealed within the insides of this modern Trojan Horse of a Surplus.

After our scare was over, and the Surplus had been met and conquered by the hero of Buzzard's Roost, we grew calm enough to listen to a cold recital of the facts, and to realize the exact nature of the perils we had escaped.

The Surplus, it seemed, was a pile of money which had been collected from the tax-payers, over and above the needs of the Government, and which the office-holders absolutely could not spend.

This was awful indeed. It is difficult to exaggerate the mental agonies of two or three hundred thousand office-holders who have to stand in sight of a big pile of public money day after day, week after week, month after month, and not have the power to lay their feverish fingers upon it.

It is the unwritten law of this blessed Republic that the Government must spend at least as much as the tax-payers can be made to pay.

In an oversight, Congress had failed to increase the expenses in proportion to the increase of the Tariff and Internal Revenue Taxes, and hence, to the disgust and dismay of Cleveland and his tribe, the taxes far exceeded the expenses Congress had authorized.

No wonder the disturbance in official circles was so great. No wonder Mr. Cleveland made the continent tremble as he heavily held forth on the dangers of a Surplus.

What was to be done with the money? Andrew Jackson had, under similar circumstances, divided the Surplus among the states—thus sending the money the Government didn't need back to the people to whom it belonged.

Jackson, however, and his kind of Democracy being dead, then Pharaoh, Mr. Cleveland never once thought of getting that Surplus money back into the pockets of the people to whom it belonged.

As is well known, he made a gift of about sixty million dollars of it to the Wall Street bondholders, by way of premiums, for the privilege of paying Government debts which were not due.

Another sixty million dollars of it was given to the national bankers, free of interest, to lend out at usury to the poor devils to whom it belonged.

These little palliatives eased the pains of the Surplus very considerably, and held its fever under control until Congress met again. As soon as that able body of Sunday-smashers and law-despisers met, they promptly ran the expenditures up to the full limit of the taxes, and thus we have never suffered since from the painful colic of having too much money for our digestion to cope with.

Mr. Cleveland's brilliant statesmanship never showed to better advantage than when he struggled with the dangers of the Surplus and came forth from the contest covered with victory.

He got rid of the Surplus by giving it away.

The Government had squeezed it out of the tax-payers, and the President made a gift of it to the Privileged Class which pays no tax at all.

To rob Peter to pay Paul is commonplace rascality; but to rob Peter, the tax-payer, to make a gift to Paul, the bondholder, is an average sample of latter-day statesmanship.

In pushing expenditures upwards to head off another possible Surplus, Congress rather over-did the thing.

The tax-payers began to be exhausted, and the stream of national revenue did not run so bounteously as of yore.

The Billion-dollar Congress of the Republicans scraped the bottom of Uncle Sam's cash-box, and a Deficit began to be a small cloud upon the horizon—no larger yet than a man's hand.

Chas. Foster prepared Republican plates for the issue of Republican bonds in order to get more money.

The incoming Democrats indignantly stopped the plan, and sternly rebuked the planners.

The Democratic Congress even used lippy language to Charles Foster about daring continue 4 1/2 per cent bonds at 2 per cent. I recollect that Judge

Turner, a able, deft statesman of South Georgia who has so nimbly boxed the entire compass on the financial question, was seriously displeased with said Foster for venturing to renew national debts which Democrats were ready to pay.

Then came the Billion-dollar Crisp Congress No. 1.

And then the Billion-dollar Crisp Congress No. 2.

But before the Democrats had been on deck long enough to get the pie-counter questions adjusted, the Deficit was upon us—a gigantic, remorseless, and devouring Deficit.

Wall Street is feasting upon the Deficit just as it did upon the Surplus.

In Cleveland's first administration they fattened upon premiums and free deposits.

In his second, they fattened on non-taxed bonds, and ten million dollar private deals. Foster's plates are doing heroic duty grinding out 5 per cent bonds—and Judge Turner saying nothing.

The dangers of a Surplus brought pie to the bondholders.

The perils of a Deficit bring pie to the bondholders.

They plunder us when we pay too much, and they despoil us when we pay too little.

A Surplus hurts, and a Deficit destroys—People's Party Paper.

"Paternalism" in Toronto, Canada.

Toronto, Canada, has a population of about 200,000. It sells its street railway privileges—not for boodle, as our American cities do, but to the highest bidder at public auction, and as a result that city is deriving a large income from the street railways, and enjoys cheaper fares and a far better service than under the old system.

No long-time franchises are granted, but periodically the companies are compelled to bid for the privilege of using the streets, which, as can be easily seen, compels companies to operate their lines for the accommodation of the public.

At the last letting, despite the stringent conditions imposed by the municipal authorities, three companies submitted bids for the privilege of using the streets, and as a result the city receives \$1,600 a year for each mile of double track operated, and a graduated tax on the gross earnings of 8 per cent on the first million dollars, on the next five hundred thousand dollars 10 per cent, and so on in a progressive scale, the rate going as high as 20 per cent on all receipts over three million dollars.

The city determines the rate of fares, ordinary tickets being sold six for 25 cents, or 25 tickets for \$1. Tickets for working people, good morning and evening, are sold at eight for 25 cents, while school children ride for two and a half cents.

The revenue derived by the city from this source is \$125,000, a sum four times as large as the revenue derived by the city of Chicago from its street car lines, and yet Chicago has ten times the population of Toronto.

When it is suggested that it is possible to have such things in this country we have a class of people who are at once seized with spasms of "paternalism," who lift their hands in holy horror at anything that would have a tendency to relieve the people of monopolistic burdens.

In spite of the fact that hundreds of cities in this country own their own water works, gas and electric lighting plants, and in every single instance entire satisfaction being rendered, you hear foolish people saying every day: "That won't do; that's paternalism," and nine out of every ten of these people who are having the shivers for fear we may have a little paternalism in this country, wouldn't know it if they should meet it in the road.

Farmers Do You See It?

Mr. Brown loaned Mr. Smith in 1888 \$1,000 at 10 per cent interest.

Each year Mr. Smith paid Mr. Brown \$100 interest.

To pay his interest at that time Mr. Smith sold:

50 bushels of wheat,

or 250 pounds of butter,

or 165 bushels of oats,

or 125 bushels of corn,

or 500 pounds of pork,

or 250 pounds of wool,

or 500 pounds of cotton.

In 1893 the mortgage was renewed and the interest cut down to 7 per cent, but poor Smith found, even at the reduced rate of interest, he was obliged to sell in order to raise the \$70 interest:

135 bushels of wheat,

or 300 bushels of oats,

or 265 bushels of corn,

or 525 pounds of butter,

or 1,100 pounds of pork,

or 450 pounds of wool,

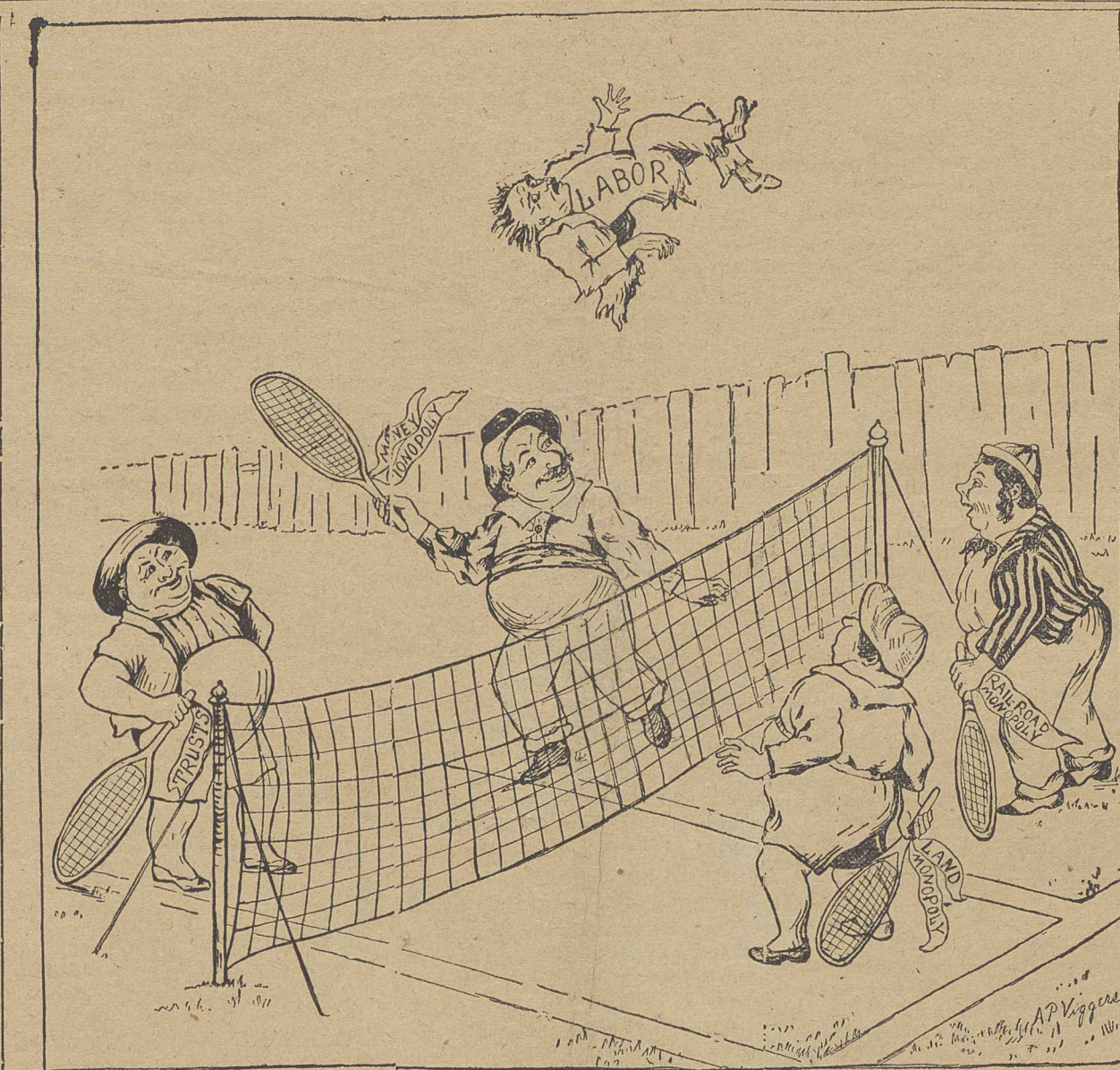
or 1,000 pounds of cotton.

Smith may not know it was Cleveland's gold standard that did him up.

—EX.

They Feel It Too.

The secretary of state of Ohio has received returns from the county auditors of sixty-two of the eighty-eight counties, in which is given the selling price of land and the amount of mortgages. From these returns it is found that about one acre in twenty has changed hands in the last year, and that the shrinkage runs all the way from 4 to 40 per cent, and that the mortgage debts has increased \$3,000,000. In a word the farmers are worth less by \$50,000,000 than one year ago. Ohio is one of the best states in the Union, and has no "calamity howlers" to speak of; therefore, it may be concluded that the farmers "stayed at home and killed weeds" and voted for straight, either republican or democratic, and lo! they are not better off than the "calamity howlers" of Kansas who "whittled goods boxes."—Kansas Agitator.



He don't seem to enjoy it, but on election day he votes for a continuance of the National Game.

DANGER IS AHEAD.

WE MUST NOT ABANDON OUR PLATFORM.

The Next People's Party Convention Must Be Controlled By Populists—A Populist Is Known By His Indorsement of Populist Principles.

In all the discussion that has been going on with regard to the relation that should exist between the People's party and the new silver party, there is one important phase of the matter which, so far as we know, has not been touched. It is the question as to who will control the national convention of the People's party in 1897? If Mr. Taubeneck's "policy" is indorsed we understand that the fight is to be made on the currency question alone. If he has not said so in so many words, there can be no other inference from what he does say. Now suppose we do this. Suppose that all the Populist papers would take up the fight on this line. The object would be to unite all who oppose the money power. On this basis every man who favored free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and opposed banks of issue and interest bearing bonds, would be eligible to election as a delegate to the national convention. This would let down the bars for nearly every democrat in the west and south, and many republicans in the same sections. No better plan could be conceived for the purpose of turning the People's party over to the politicians of the two old parties, and permitting them to control the convention, make the platform to suit them, or break the convention up in a row. If it is urged that this will not be the case, we ask how are you going to help it? The politicians will take every advantage they see open. With such an arrangement Hland and Bryan and the whole tribe of demagogues could come in. How could they be kept out? It is understood that we are going to make the fight along those lines and that is what they are fighting for. At the very outset we start with the avowed object of trimming the platform. What for? To satisfy men who are not now in the party. Gen. Weaver admits that the "next national convention will be factional." That is it will follow in the footsteps of the two old parties and formulate its platform, not from the standpoint of principles, but so as to "catch the voter 'twine and comin'." This is Mr. Taubeneck's policy, and the policy of the politicians. It never emanated from the people, nor will it be indorsed by them. It is the policy which prompted the French revolutionists to unite in deposing their king, and afterwards to turn and destroy each other, making what is known as the "reign of terror."

The People's party as at present composed is practically a unit on the platform. We believe that a majority of the voters in the United States are in favor of the position we take on finance, land and transportation. But they are groping in the dark. All they want is a little more light. They are thirsting for knowledge. So far as the old parties are concerned, they are demoralized. Now is our golden opportunity. Now is the time to spread the true gospel of reform. Why should we hesitate now, and only take up questions which the two old parties will likely cover in some way that will delude the voters again? Why not throw our anti-monopoly banner to the breeze and announce to the world that we are opposed to all monopolies and will fight it out on this line if it takes a thousand years? The election of officers is not always a victory. It brings with it responsibilities and the redemp-

THE ROTTEN METROPOLITAN PRESS.

Events are constantly occurring to prove that capitalism is constantly making the public prints a vehicle for the conveyance of plutocratic ideas to the public, and that the metropolitan papers are run by hirelings who are paid to write what they do not believe, whose duty it is to conceal the truth and write what they know is not true. A year or so ago when the Lombard Investment company failed, which was a British company and plastered mortgages over Missouri, Kansas and other states, among the assets accounted for by the receiver were shares in the Kansas City Times to the amount of \$57,000. This accounted for the tone and policy of that paper—one of the most rabid gold-bug sheets in the west. What did the Lombard Investment company want with stock in that paper? The sheet never has paid its own legitimate dividend, or dividend on legitimate newspaper business. That stock, with a great deal more from other sources, perhaps, for the same purpose, was to control the policy of the paper in the interest of capitalism. Here is an instance where we have the direct proof that English capitalists are using our American prints to not only educate American voters in their duties, but browbeat and abuse them for standing in the way of the schemes of these foreign robbers. It is said as a matter of fact that of the seven leading papers in New York city, a majority of the stock of five of them is owned by English capitalists, and yet the American people are sucking their poison from such sources—from the paid hirelings who manage them and, who simply make commerce of their opinions!

All over the country as a rule, the papers—democratic and republican, that carry the Associated Press dispatches are owned largely by bankers, railroads and other corporations, and these investments are not made with the view or expectation of profit in the same—as many of them are worthless so far as dividends are concerned, but the investments are made for the purpose of controlling the papers and use them in adding them in their many schemes of plundering the people.

Bankers have mortgages on many plants throughout the country for no other purpose than placing these papers under obligations to them, and thus enabling them to mold the policy of the papers particularly regarding the national banking question. You don't see any metropolitan dailies in the smaller cities saying anything in condemnation of the national banking system, or corporate interests generally, do you? The reason is that the penny-a-liners do not dare to do so. If they did they would lose their job. Men employed on the metropolitan papers do not dare to write their honest convictions, as not a man among them would hold a job an hour, if he should tell the truth, instead of writing what he knew to be a lie.

The would-be leaders in the People's party are learning a lesson they ought to have learned years ago. The men and women in this great reform movement recognize the leaders in the ordinary acceptance of that term. While they may recognize men and women in our ranks as advanced thinkers and zealous workers, the rank and file are thinking and acting themselves independent of would-be leaders, and in proof of this we have only to refer to the storm of indignation aroused by a few fellows at Washington who sought to side-track the People's party on a single-plank issue.

More money is needed to open up the undeveloped resources of the country.

THE BOND CONTRACT.

CLEVELAND KEEPS IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

Conspiring to Defraud—The Contract for Bond Deal by Which American Liberty Was in the Most Disgraceful Manner Surrendered.

This agreement, entered into the 8th day of February, 1895, between the secretary of the treasury of the United States, of the first part, and Messrs. August Belmont & Co., of New York, on behalf of Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons of London, England, and themselves; and Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., of New York, on behalf of Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., of London, and themselves, parties of the second part, witnesseth:

Whereas, it is provided by the revised statutes of the United States (section 3700) that the secretary of the treasury may purchase coin with any of the bonds or notes of the United States authorized by law, at such rates and upon such terms as he may deem advantageous to the public interests; and the secretary of the treasury now deems that an emergency exists in which the public interests require that as hereinafter provided, coin shall be purchased with the bonds of the United States of the description hereinafter mentioned, authorized to be issued under the act entitled, "An Act to Provide for the Redemption of Specie Payments," approved Jan. 14, 1875, being bonds of the United States described in an act of congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled, "An Act to Authorize the Refunding of the National Debt;" now, therefore, do the said parties of the second part hereby agree to sell and deliver to the United States 3,500,000 ounces of standard gold coin of the United States, at the rate of \$17.80441 per ounce, payable in United States 4 per cent thirty-year coupon or registered bonds, said bonds to be dated Feb. 1, 1895, and payable at the pleasure of the United States after thirty years from date, issued under the acts of congress of July 14, 1870, Jan. 20, 1871, and Jan. 14, 1875, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum payable quarterly.

First. Such purchase and sale of gold coin being made on the following conditions:

1. At least one-half of all coin delivered hereunder shall be obtained in and shipped from Europe, but the shipments shall not be required to exceed 300,000 ounces per month, unless the parties of the second part shall consent thereto.

2. All deliveries shall be made at any of the subtreasuries or at any other legal depository of the United States.

3. All gold coin delivered shall be received on the basis of 25 8-10 grains or standard gold per dollar, if within the limit of tolerance.

4. Bonds delivered under this contract are to be delivered free of accrued interest, which is to be assumed and paid by the parties of the second part at the time of their delivery to them.

Second. Should the secretary of the treasury desire to offer or sell any bonds of the United States on or before Oct. 1, 1895, he shall first offer the same to the parties of the second part; but thereafter he shall be free from every such obligation to the parties of the second part.

Third. The secretary of the treasury hereby reserve the right, within ten days of the date hereof, in case he shall receive authority from congress therefor, to substitute any bonds of the United States, bearing 3 per cent interest, of which the principal and interest shall be specifically payable in the United States gold coin of the present weight and fineness, for the bonds herein alluded to; such 3 per cent bonds to be accepted by the parties of the second part at par—that is, at \$18.60465 per ounce of standard gold.

Fourth. No bonds shall be delivered to the parties of the second part, or either of them, except in payment for coin from time to time received hereunder; where, upon the secretary of the treasury of the United States shall and will deliver the bonds as herein provided, at such places as shall be designated by the parties of the second part. Any expense of delivery out of the United States shall be assumed and paid by the parties of the second part.

Fifth. In consideration of the purchase of such coin, the parties of the second part and their associates hereunder assume and will bear all the expense and inevitable loss of bringing gold from Europe hereunder; and, as far as lies in their power, will exert all financial influence, and will make all legitimate efforts to protect the treasury of the United States against the withdrawals of gold, pending the complete performance of this contract.

In witness whereof, the parties hereto have hereunto set their hands in five parts, this 8th day of February, 1895.

J. G. CARLISLE,

Secretary of the Treasury.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

On behalf of Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London, and themselves.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,

On behalf of Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., of London.

Chauncey Depew has suggested as a means of getting round the new constitutional provision in New York that forbids members of the legislature from riding on free railroad passes to vote themselves mileage tickets. If he did not, as president of the Erie railway system, expect favors in return he certainly would not be so anxious for the members of the legislature to ride free.

DEMOCRACY A MERE FICTION.

Grover a Mere Figure Head of the Money Power.

From Mrs. Diggs' Letter from Washington. The fiction of self-government is revealed in all its threadbareness at Washington. There was never an absolute monarchy more governed by men of royal blood than are Americans by plutocracy. And fat, stolid Grover is plutocracy's plant tool. Whatsoever the gold bugs desire of Grover that will he do, and all in the name of "the constitution."

If the tattered American sovereignty cannot get a glimpse of the great Grover, the next best thing is to see Lady Frances or Princess Ruth. Then how they do shout and rave. The sight compensates for the fact that their own wives and little ones haven't decent clothes to go to church in, and no expectation of ever in their lives being able to earn enough to enable them to buy the humblest sort of a cottage home.

God grant that grand old Abraham Lincoln spoke truly when he said: "You can't fool all the people all the time," for then there is some hope that the next four years will teach the American sovereigns that their chief servant Grover is not theirs at all, but merely the figure head of the money power of Wall street and universal gold buggery.

Predictions for 1895.

1895 will be an exciting year. Politically there will be much agitation for human rights.

Many labor strikes. Working people's conditions will be decidedly improved. Among capitalists and the very rich there will be great financial losses.

Unusual excitement and discord in congress.

Two very influential men will be of great benefit to the cause of labor.

Prison reform will make tangible progress.

The death of a millionaire will cause considerable excitement.

Three men in high position will die by violence.

An unusual number of prominent people will die.

President Cleveland and his daughter Ruth will suffer serious ill health.

Queen Victoria will be very sick; recovery doubtful.

Commotion in foreign countries—Ireland, France, India and other lands.

Heavy storms on land and sea.

A wonderful year for science, invention and labor reform.—Light of Truth.

MUST HAVE A BETTER SYSTEM.

Every Starving Mortal Is Dangerous to All Mankind.

My friends, you may turn the cold shoulder to the world's unfortunate and outcasts; you may sneer at their misery and misery of more stringent laws regulating vagabondage; but assured that as certain as day follows night the society that finds no better remedy for human misery than to throw the workhouse and jail is destined to rot and fall to pieces. Your own personal security, the comfort and happiness of your loved ones, depends upon the establishment of a system that guarantees justice to all mankind. Every starving mortal is one of the "dark miners" that Victor Hugo describes as picking away with blind hate beneath the social superstructure, preparing the gulf into which civilization shall plunge to its ruin. Mercy and Justice are the guardian angels of a true social system. Where they are not, destruction stalks along the streets and highways and shadows the halls and homes of the people. "Blessed are the merciful," said the Great Master, and he further said: "As ye did it not to the least of these my brethren ye did it not unto me."—New Charter (Santa Cruz, Calif.).

A Difference.

If a bank or an individual owes you \$50, and you demand the money, that debt can be paid in gold, silver or greenbacks, as the debtor chooses. In this case the debtor and not the creditor decides what kind of money he will use to discharge his indebtedness with. A tender of either of the above kinds is the end of the law. But when Mr. Kleiheimer or other banker presents one of the obligations of the government to the United States treasury for payment, it has been decided that the creditor, and not the debtor, shall say what kind of money he shall have. By this decision, which is without precedent, the gold reserve has been raided by the bankers, and an issue of \$100,000,000 in bonds forced to replenish the gold reserve, only to be drawn out again by the same men. If ever there was a conspiracy this is one, and the government, through the administration of Grover Cleveland, has wickedly and fraudulently become a party to it. Every bond issued under such conditions is tainted with fraud, and by the principle which underlies all contracts, is null and void. No contract secured through fraud is good. Every dollar of these bonds should be repudiated on the same principle that all an agent exceeds his authority, is voidable. The decision was unjust, unwarrantable and unlawful. The issue of the bonds was an outrage. It was this decision that brought on the panic, caused an increase of the public debt and made a rich harvest for the gold bugs. Under a strict construction of the constitution the men who are guilty of it should be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanor, and their names go down into history in disgrace.

Abolish the gold reserve and issue legal tender greenbacks to pay off the bonds and liberate the people.

Since the two old parties have fused there is no longer any question that the bankers rule.

The democratic party is no place for a free coinage voter.

Cleveland is bending all his energies towards accomplishing the ruin of the south and west.

The Illinois gold bugs have, after examining the field carefully, withdrawn from the contest. The three silver democrats will now have to walk over.

The Montgomery Advertiser presses no longer as a friend of silver, but comes out boldly in favor of the money sharks of Wall street and England.

A child was cured of croup by a dose of two of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. A neighbor's child died of the same dread disease, while the father was getting ready to call the doctor. This shows the necessity of having Ayer's Cherry Pectoral always at hand.

The Advertiser says that the farmers are in a better condition than they have been since the war; in other words according to the Advertiser the farmers have been simply lying about their condition, they are not debt ridden and mortgaged, but have plenty and are crying hard times in order to deceive the people.

Mr. J. W. Labadie, President of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, in a letter to the Constitution shows conclusively to an unprejudiced mind, that the decline in the price of cotton is not on account of over-production but a contraction of the currency. He shows from statistics that from eighteen and forty-seven to eighteen and sixty the supply of cotton had increased eighty-two per cent, while from eighteen and sixty to eighteen and ninety-four a period of thirty years, there had been an increase of only 75 per cent. yet cotton had declined 35 per cent. He further shows that the rise in cotton between eighteen forty seven and eighteen sixty was 50 per cent, although the increase in the supply was very great, and he truthfully accounts for the rise by an increase of the output of the mines of California and Arizona, and it is equally apparent that the low price of cotton now is caused by a contraction of the currency. In other words the single gold standard ruins the producers and enriches the money sharks.

The bank newspapers are passing around the tale of the man who bought a set of silver spoons and shovelled out silver dollars to pay for them. The dollars were found to weigh less than the spoons and the bank argument is that the seller of the spoons having received less silver than he gave was swindled to that extent. If there was more silver metal in the spoons than in the dollar coins it was because the government has blacked balled silver money and therefore the artists must consume what the miners take out of the earth. The wrong to the country suffering a money famine is in this, that the commodity value of the silver metal in the coin is wholly immaterial. The stamp of the government on a pound of silver will, according to the bank newspapers, bring a pound and a half of silver spoons. There is where they give away their whole contention. It is argued that the government stamp on gold is the explanation of the currency value of the government stamp on silver or paper. The explanation is false and absurd. A gold bar not coined and stamped as money, if as heavy as a set of silver spoons is not legal tender for the spoons; a box of English gold coin as heavy as the spoons would not be legal tender for them. The government stamp on the gold and not the commodity value of the metal makes it money. No one would want gold metal if it was not liable to free coinage at government mints more than silver metal is wanted now that the mints are closed to it. The bank argument is a shrewd and far reaching illustration of bank purpose to convince the country of the fact that gold is an impossible standard of value and that bank currency must come to substitute itself for both gold and silver—People's Tribune, Birmingham, Ala.

NOTICE.

To Delinquent Tax Payers.

The State of Alabama, Shelby county.

To whom it may concern:

The Tax-Collector of said county, has filed in the office of the Probate Judge of said county a list of delinquent tax payers and real estate upon which taxes are due. The following named persons are reported therein as delinquent, and the following lands and lots are reported as assessed to the following named persons, and therein is reported as assessed to "Owner Unknown" the following mentioned real estate and lots. This is to notify you to appear before me on Monday, the 20th day of May, 1895, then and there to show cause why a decree for the sale of said lands and lots should not be made for the payment of the taxes assessed against you and the fees and costs.

JNO. S. LEEPER,

Judge of Probate.

BEAT 1.

C. H. Carpenter, 1 lot in Shelby city, lot 10 block 94. Taxes 24 cents, cost \$1.95, printers fee 1.47.

D. F. Constantine, 1 lot in Shelby city, lot 10 block 98. Taxes 34 cents, cost \$1.95, printers fee 1.47.

Clark & Co., 4 lots in Shelby city, lot 18 block 98, lot 12 block 90, lot 16 block 89, lot 2 block 90. Taxes \$1.36, cost \$1.95, printers fee 1.47.

Hal D. Coffin, 1 lot in Shelby city, lot 10 block 97. Taxes 34 cents, cost \$1.95, printers fee 1.47.

Mrs. H. A. Dansbury, 2 lots in Shelby city, lot 6 block 96, lot 28 block 116. Taxes 68 cents, cost \$1.95, printers fee 1.75.

R. H. Gooden, 1 lot in Shelby city, lot 29 block 95. Taxes 34 cents, cost \$1.95, printers fee 1.47.

J. B. Gooden, 1 lot in Shelby city, lot 15 block 92. Taxes 34 cents, cost \$1.95, printers fee 1.47.

W. C. Harrell, 1 lot in Shelby city, lot 2 block 114. Taxes 34 cents, cost \$1.95, printers fee 1.47.

Sol Kohn, 1 lot in Shelby city, lot 6 block 95. Taxes 34 cents, cost \$1.95, printers fee 1.47.

Marcus Meyer, 1 lot in Shelby city, lot 14 block 116. Taxes 34 cents, cost \$1.95, printers fee 1.47.

G. S. Patterson, 1 lot in Shelby city, lot 4 block 118. Taxes 68 cents, cost \$1.95, printers fee 1.47.

H. A. Reynolds, 1 lot in Shelby city, lot 14 block 93. Taxes 34 cents, cost \$1.95, printers fee 1.47.

Jos Saks & Co., 1 lot in Shelby city, lot 10 block 119. Taxes 34 cents, cost \$1.95, printers fee 1.47.

Austen Stern, 2 lots in Shelby city, lot 22 block 90, lot 8 block 87. Taxes 68 cents, cost \$1.95, printers fee 1.53.

Thomas White, 1 lot in Shelby city, lot 12 block 116. Taxes 34 cents, cost \$1.95, printers fee 1.47.

S. Stern, 1 lot in Shelby city, lot 16 block 113. Taxes and cost \$2.10, printers fee 1.89.

C. A. Smith, 1 lot in Shelby city, lot 28 block 114. Taxes and cost \$2.23, printers fee 1.93.

B. F. Taylor, 1 house and lot in Shelby city, lot 32 block 115. Taxes and cost \$2.33, printers fee 1.47.

E. D. Bowles, 1 lot in Shelby city. Taxes and cost \$2.50, printers fee 1.19.

W. T. Webb, 2 lots in Shelby city, lot 22 block 114. Taxes and cost \$1.95, printers fee 1.89.

J. P. Condon, NW 1/4, Sec 26 Tp 18 R 1 E. Taxes and cost \$5.53, printers fee 1.75.

E. Dennis Carr, half interest in NW 1/4 of NW 1/4, Sec 16 Tp 20 R 3 W. Taxes and cost \$2.99, printers fee 1.89.

W. H. M. Carroll, 30 acres in NE 1/4 of NW 1/4, Sec 24 Tp 22 R 1 W. Taxes and cost \$2.24, printers fee 2.10.

Mrs. R. G. A. Davis, SE 1/4 of NW 1/4, Sec 3 Tp 18 R 1 E. Taxes and cost \$4.53, printers fee 1.89.

J. A. M. Davis, 1 lot in Columbiana. Taxes and cost \$1.66, printers fee 1.89.

G. A. Hammell, SW 1/4 of SW 1/4, Sec 8 Tp 21 R 1 E, NE 1/4 of NE 1/4, Sec 18 Tp 19 R 1 E. Taxes and cost \$5.55, printers fee 2.59.

Clara Holmes, 1 house and lot in Columbiana. Taxes and cost \$1.83, printers fee 1.19.

Sam W. John, 1 house and lot at Shelby Springs. Taxes and cost \$1.93, printers fee 1.19.

J. P. Knabe, e h f of n e q r and s e q r of sec 26 tp 18 r 1 w. Taxes and cost \$1.95, printers fee 1.50.

E. P. Gates, J. H. Parsons, agt., e h f of n e q r and s e q r of sec 26 tp 18 r 2 w. Taxes and cost \$1.95, printers fee 1.50.

Mackay Norton & Co., n e q r of n e q r and e h f of n e q r and w h f of n e q r of sec 16 tp 19 r 1 e. Taxes and cost \$3.23, printers fee 2.87.

M. J. Manning, 2 lots in Shelby city, lot 3 block 95, lot 18 block 120. Taxes and cost \$2.63, printers fee 1.75.

Mrs. Susan N. McKenney, all that part not owned by T. E. E. e h f of n e q r and s e q r of sec 11 tp 24 r 15 e. Taxes and cost \$1.95, printers fee 1.50.

P. O. Brine, w h f of n e q r of sec 26 tp 19 r 1 w. Taxes and cost \$2.81, printers fee 1.54.

A. G. Pittner, 1 lot in Shelby city, lot 8 block 96. Taxes and cost \$2.29, printers fee 1.33.

Owner unknown, n w q r of n e q r of sec 19 tp 21 r 1 e. Taxes 68 cents, fees and cost \$1.95, printers fee 2.10.

Owner unknown, e h f of s e q r of sec 27 tp 21 r 1 e. Taxes \$1.36, fees and cost \$1.95, printers fee 2.10.

Owner unknown, n h f of s e q r and s e q r of sec 27 tp 21 r 1 e. Taxes \$2.04, fees and cost \$1.95, printers fee 2.53.

Owner unknown, n w q r of n e q r of sec 29 tp 21 r 1 e. Taxes 68 cents, fees and cost \$1.95, printers fee 2.10.

Owner unknown, s e q r of s e q r of sec 30 tp 21 r 1 e. Taxes 68 cents, fees and cost \$1.95, printers fee 2.10.

Owner unknown, s e q r of s e q r of sec 30 tp 21 r 1 e. Taxes 68 cents, fees and cost \$1.95, printers fee 2.10.

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Owner unknown, s e q r of s e q r of sec 30 tp 21 r 1 e. Taxes 68 cents, fees and cost \$1.95, printers fee 2.10.

BEAT 4.

Owner unknown, n h f of n e q r of sec 16 tp 21 r 3 w. Taxes 1.36, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75.

Owner unknown, s w q r of n e q r of sec 17 tp 21 r 3 w. Taxes 68 cents, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75.

Owner unknown, s e q r of s e q r of sec 17 tp 21 r 3 w. Taxes 68 cents, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75.

Owner unknown, s e q r of s e q r of sec 18 tp 21 r 3 w. Taxes 68 cents, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75.

Owner unknown, n h f of s e q r of sec 22 tp 21 r 3 w. Taxes \$1.36, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75.

Owner unknown, e h f of s e q r of sec 26 tp 21 r 3 w. Taxes \$1.36, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75.

Owner unknown, n w q r of n e q r of sec 28 tp 21 r 3 w. Taxes 68 cents, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75.

Owner unknown, n e q r of s e q r of sec 31 tp 21 r 3 w. Taxes 68 cents, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75.

Owner unknown, s h f of n w q r and n e q r of s e q r of sec 32 tp 21 r 3 w. Taxes \$2.04, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 2.35.

Owner unknown, s h f of s w q r and s w q r of s e q r of sec 32 tp 21 r 3 w. Taxes \$2.04, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 2.35.

Owner unknown, w h f of n w q r of sec 35 tp 21 r 3 w. Taxes \$1.36, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75.

Owner unknown, w h f of n e q r of sec 2 tp 21 r 4 w. Taxes \$1.36, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75.

Owner unknown, s e q r of n w q r of sec 2 tp 21 r 4 w. Taxes 68 cents, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75.

Owner unknown, s w q r of n e q r of sec 3 tp 21 r 4 w. Taxes 68 cents, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75.

Owner unknown, n e q r of n w q r of sec 3 tp 21 r 4 w. Taxes 68 cents, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75.

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Owner unknown, s h f of s w q r of sec 3 tp 21 r 4 w. Taxes \$1.36, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75.

Owner unknown, s e q r of sec 3 tp 21 r 4 w. Taxes \$2.72, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75.

Owner unknown, w h f of n w q r of sec 5 tp 21 r 4 w. Taxes \$1.36, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75.

Owner unknown, n h f of s e q r of sec 24 tp 21 r 4 w. Taxes \$1.36, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75.

Owner unknown, e h f of s w q r of sec 1 tp 22 r 3 w. Taxes \$1.36, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75.

Owner unknown, s h f of s w q r of sec 6 tp 22 r 3 w. Taxes \$1.36, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75.

Owner unknown, n e q r of n w q r of sec 7 tp 22 r 3 w. Taxes \$1.36, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75.

Owner unknown, s e q r of sec 15 tp 22 r 3 w. Taxes \$2.72, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75.

Owner unknown, n w q r of s w q r of sec 17 tp 22 r 3 w. Taxes 68 cents, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75.

Owner unknown, n h f of n w q r of sec 7 tp 22 r 4 w. Taxes \$1.36, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75.

Owner unknown, w h f of n w q r of sec 1 tp 19 r 1 w. Taxes 68 cents, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75.

Owner unknown, n w q r of sec 11 tp 19 r 1 w. Taxes 68 cents, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75.

Owner unknown, w h f of n w q r of sec 23 tp 19 r 1 w. Taxes 68 cents, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75.

Owner unknown, n h f of n w q r of sec 18 tp 20 r 1 w. Taxes 68 cents, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75.

Owner unknown, n w q r of s e q r of sec 26 tp 19 r 1 w. Taxes 34 cents, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75.

Owner unknown, n w q r of n e q r of sec 30 tp 19 r 1 w. Taxes 68 cents, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75.

Owner unknown, n e q r of n e q r and s h f of n e q r of sec 2 tp 24 r 12 e. Taxes \$2.04, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 2.10.

Owner unknown, n e q r of n w q r and s w q r of n w q r of sec 2 tp 24 r 12 e. Taxes \$1.36, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 2.10.

Owner unknown, n e q r of sec 3 tp 24 r 12 e. Taxes \$2.72, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee one seventy-five.

Owner unknown, n h f of n w q r of sec 3 tp 24 r 12 e. Taxes \$1.36, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee one seventy-five.

Owner unknown, w h f of s e q r of sec 3 tp 24 r 12 e. Taxes \$1.36, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee one seventy-five.

Owner unknown, s e q r of n w q r of sec 5 tp 24 r 12 e. Taxes 68 cents, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee one seventy-five.

Owner unknown, s w q r of s e q r of sec 6 tp 24 r 12 e. Taxes 68 cents, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee one seventy-five.

Owner unknown, n e q r of n e q r of sec 8 tp 24 r 12 e. Taxes 68 cents, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee one seventy-five.

Owner unknown, s h f of n e q r of sec 10 tp 21 r 12 e. Taxes \$1.36, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee one seventy-five.

Owner unknown, s w q r of sec 31 tp 20 r 1 e. Taxes 2.72, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75.

Owner unknown, n w q r of s w q r of sec 17 tp 21 r 12 e. Taxes 68 cents, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee one seventy-five.

Owner unknown, n w q r of n e q r and s h f of n e q r of sec 18 tp 24 r 12 e. Taxes \$2.04, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 2.10.

Owner unknown, s h f of n e q r of sec 5 tp 24 r 13 e. Taxes \$1.36, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee one seventy-five.

Owner unknown, n e q r of s w q r of sec 5 tp 24 r 13 e. Taxes 68 cents, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee one seventy-five.

Owner unknown, e h f of s e q r of sec 4 tp 21 r 13 e. Taxes \$1.36, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75.

Owner unknown, e h f of s w q r and n w q r of s w q r of sec 14 tp 21 r 13 e. Taxes 2.04, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75.

Owner unknown, n e q r of s e q r of sec 15 tp 21 r 13 e. Taxes 68 cents, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75.

Owner unknown, n w q r of s w q r of sec 20 tp 19 r 2 w. Taxes 34 cents, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75.

Owner unknown, e h f of n w q r of sec 22 tp 19 r 2 w. Taxes 68 cents, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75.

Owner unknown, s e q r of s e q r of sec 22 tp 19 r 2 w. Taxes 34 cents, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75.

Owner unknown, n h f of s e q r and s e q r of sec 26 tp 19 r 2 w. Taxes 1.02, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 2.10.

Owner unknown, n w q r of n w q r and s h f of n w q r of sec 29 tp 19 r 2 w. Taxes 1.02, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 2.10.

Owner unknown, n h f of s e q r of sec 31 tp 19 r 2 w. Taxes 1.36, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75.

Owner unknown, s h f of s w q r of sec 34 tp 19 r 2 w. Taxes 34 cents, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75.

Owner unknown, n w q r of n e q r of sec 3 tp 18 r 1 e. Taxes 34 cents, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee one seventy-five.

Owner unknown, n w q r of n e q r of sec 3 tp 18 r 1 e. Taxes 34 cents, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee one seventy-five.

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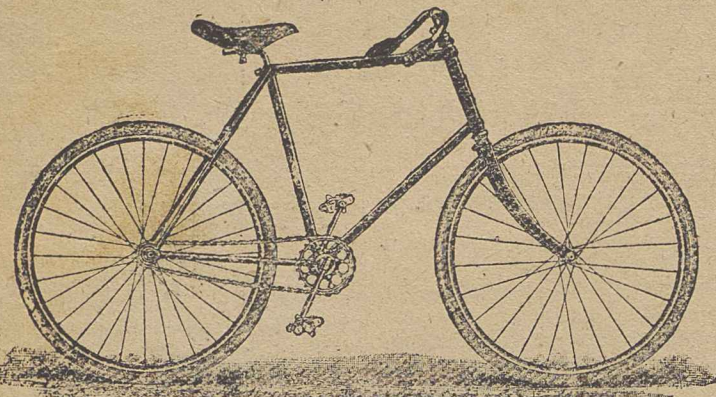
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Owner unknown, n w q r of n e q r of sec 3 tp 18 r 1 e. Taxes 34 cents, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee one seventy-five.

DO YOU RIDE A VICTOR?



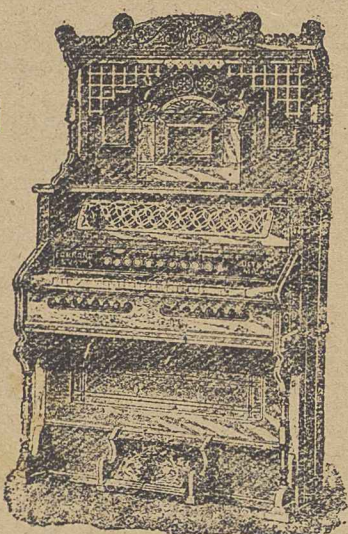
The grandest outdoor sport is cycling; the best bicycle is a Victor, made in the largest and finest bicycle plant in the world.

OVERMAN WHEEL CO.

Makers of Victor Bicycles and Athletic Goods.
BOSTON. DETROIT. NEW YORK. CHICAGO.
SAN FRANCISCO. PACIFIC COAST. LOS ANGELES. DENVER. PORTLAND.

DO YOU WANT A PIANO?

Pianos and
Organs
Bicycles and
Typewriters
for sale on
Easy
Payments.

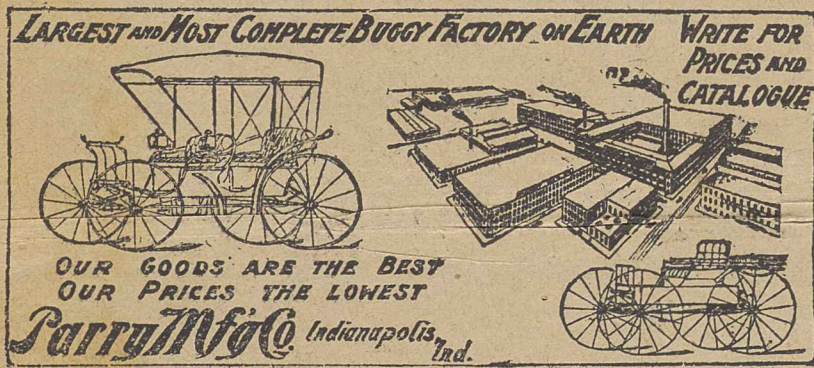


Sheet
Music 10c
I Can
and will
save
you
money.

IF SO WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES.

E. E. FORBES,

Anniston, Ala.,



Notice No. 16,118.
Notice for Publication.
Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.,
April 2, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court at Columbiana, Ala., on May 16th, 1895, viz: Lawrence Brasher, Homestead entry No. 24,618, for the SW 1/4 of NW 1/4, NW 1/4 of SW 1/4, Section 22, Tp. 19 south range 1 west.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James T. Dodson, Abraham T. Robinson, William M. Cooper, Robert E. Simmons, all of Coalville, Ala.

County Court.

Notice is hereby given that the terms of the county court of Shelby county Alabama as provided for by a recent act of the legislature will be held as follows:
The first term will commence on the 4th Monday in February and continue one week.
The second term will commence on the 4th Monday in May and continue two weeks.
The third term will commence on the 4th Monday in August and continue one week.
The fourth term will commence on the 4th Monday in November and continue two weeks.
All persons interested will take due notice hereof and be governed accordingly.

Final Settlement.
State of Alabama, Probate Court of Shelby County, said county.
Howell Sammons deceased, Estate of. This day came A. J. Sammons, administrator, de bonis non of said Estate, and filed his accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of said Estate. It is ordered that the 28th day of January 1895 be appointed a day for hearing and determining the same, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the same if they think proper.

John S. Leeper, Judge of Probate.
The above settlement has been postponed until March 11th, 1895.
The above settlement has been postponed until April 8th 1895.
The above settlement has been postponed until May 13th 1895.

Application for Pardon.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Governor of the State of Alabama for the pardon of Chas. Richards, convicted of burglary at Fall Term of the Circuit court, Shelby county Ala., 1894.
This April 9, 1895.
G. RICHARDS.
W. T. JOHNSON, Att'y.

FAIR FACES Disfigured by Eruptions ARE CURED BY AYER'S SARSAPARILLA



"Some years ago, I was in a terrible condition with a humor, or eruption, which broke out all over my face and body. Seeing the testimony of others as to the efficacy of Ayer's Sarsaparilla in like cases, I concluded to give this medicine a trial, and the result was a thorough cure, no sign of the complaint making its appearance since. I have no hesitation in recommending Ayer's Sarsaparilla for any kind of skin disease."—J. W. DEAN, Moss Point, Miss.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Admitted at the World's Fair

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

Published Every Thursday

Entered at the postoffice at Columbiana, Ala., as second-class mail matter.

COLUMBIANA, MAY 2, 1895.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One copy one year, \$1.00
One copy six months, .50
One copy three months, .25

Furnish Advertising Rates on Application

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

W. H. Baker, of beat 9, was in town last Friday.

R. W. Cobb, of Helena, was in the city Tuesday.

J. H. Peeples of Longview, was in town Saturday.

M. N. Foust, of Longview, was in town last Saturday.

J. K. Milner, of Anniston, was in the city yesterday.

N. A. Graham of Calera, was in the city last Monday.

D. R. McMillan, paid Selma a flying visit last Friday.

I. W. Bailey and lady of Calera, spent Sunday at the Central.

M. J. Dorwin, of the Chronicle, spent Sunday on Camp Branch.

Dr. E. B. Teague, spent several days last week at Montgomery on business.

Miss Lottie Duran, of Calera, visited relatives in the city Sunday and Monday.

Mrs. T. L. Seale, spent Tuesday and Wednesday with relatives in Childersburg.

Mrs. W. A. Tarrant, is visiting her daughter Mrs. H. C. Moss at Calera this week.

Rufus Lester, accompanied by Miss Nora Jackson, spent Sunday on Yellow Leaf.

Hon. Cecil Browne and wife, of Talladega, visited W. B. Browne and family Saturday and Sunday.

On account of publishing a notice to delinquent tax payers, a number of communications are crowded out.

Mrs. H. W. Nelson and children, accompanied by Miss Pearl Hendrick, spent a few days last week at Renfro.

By using Hall's Hair Renewer, gray, faded, or discolored hair assumes the natural color of youth, and grows luxuriant and strong, pleasing everybody.

Miss Emma Looney, who has been attending the Columbiana Fitting school, left for her home at Fayetteville Monday, much to the regret of several of our boys.

When fevers and other epidemics are around, safety lies in fortifying the system with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. A person having thin and impure blood, is in the most favorable condition to "catch" whatever disease may be floating in the air. Be wise in time.

The Shelby county local union of the Christian Endeavor, met at the Methodist church in this place on last Saturday. Mr. E. T. Witherby, Vice-President of the state, was present and presided over the deliberation, assisted by Rev. Mr. Clark, of Shelby. The program as carried out was quite interesting and entertaining. Quite a number of young folks from Shelby, Calera and Montevallo were in attendance. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: E. T. Witherby, president, D. R. McMillan, vice-president, C. W. Cary, secretary, Miss Anna Brister, correspondent secretary, Ernest Avery, treasurer. The meeting adjourned Sunday night to meet in October at Calera.

Pelham Points.

Prof. James Spearman, of Four Mile, visited friends here Sunday.

Mr. Thos Douglas, one of our noted dudes, visited K. Springs last Friday and reported a huge time.

From some cause the white horse and his rider failed to wend their way towards Silura last Sunday. What is the matter Eddie?

There were a good many people attended the quarterly meeting at Bethlehem Saturday and Sunday, to report a fine sermon and a good time generally.

Rev. W. P. McGlawn, one of the Pelham boys, who now has charge of a work in Marion county, visited friends and loved ones last week, returning home Friday.

One of the greatest hail storms that has ever been seen by the present generation of these parts, struck Pelham on last Tuesday evening, tearing up gardens, crops and knocking the straw almost entirely from the pines; and on last Saturday it was reported by reliable men that in some places in the Peavine community it still lay two feet deep.

Sameo.

Dogwood Locals.

Hiving bees is the order of the day.

Mr. J. G. Jinks is all smiles now as his girl has returned.

Mr. Jack Curtis, paid our town a pleasant visit last week.

Mr. Geo. Monroe and family, of Aldrich spent Sunday with friends near by.

Mr. W. C. was in town Sunday dear hunting but we think he failed to see his deer.

Mrs. C. Johnson, came home this evening after a very enjoyable visit at Briefed.

Mr. Robert McBride, and wife of Gracie Ala., passed through town Saturday for Blocton.

Dr. Madison Leonard, one of Longviews conspicuous physicians, accompanied by Mr. B. Payne, took Dogwood by storm one night last week.

Miss Renna Oz returned home this morning, after a pleasant visit with relatives in the Magic circle and one report of herself as having had the grandest time of the season.

T. H. T. E.

Program for the Columbiana Literary Society.

PROGRAM FOR MAY 10th.

Song—Society

Prayer—Chaplain

Roll Call and Quotation Responses.

Music—Miss Louella Teague

The Difficulty of Rhyming—B. LaTaste

Reading—Miss Dora Liles

Recitation—Miss Mollie Elliott

Declaration—Temple Myrick

Music—Miss Emma Wilson

Monthly Essay—Miss Leila Parker

Monthly Oration—Prof. Jno. B. Farrell

Music—Miss Sallie Lawrence

News Report—Miss Earl Anchors

Cross Questions and Crooked Answers—Horace Hammond

Answers—Miss Katie Looney.

LOW RATES

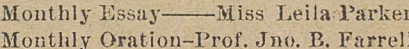
To Washington and Return.

On account of the Southern Baptist Convention, the Southern Railway will on May 7th and 8th sell tickets to Washington and return at one fare for the round trip. These tickets will be good for 15 days, but an additional 15 days limit may be secured by depositing ticket with agent of the Southern Railway at Washington before May 16th.

For full information address,

L. A. Shipman, T. P. A., Birmingham, Ala., W. A. Turk, G. P. A., Washington D. C., R. W. Smith, T. P. A., Selma Ala., C. A. Benseator, A. G. P. A., Knoxville Tenn.

When you want good Photograph work, watch, clock and jewelry repairing at reasonable prices, call on T. J. Weaver at the Photograph Gallery.



(From a Photograph.)

"PUT MONEY IN THY PURSE."

Take the agency for our high grade Safety Bicycles. Our agents are all making money; why can't you? Write to us at once for catalogue, prices and territory desired. It will pay you.

MEN'S, LADIES', GIRLS' AND BOYS' PNEUMATIC SAFETIES.

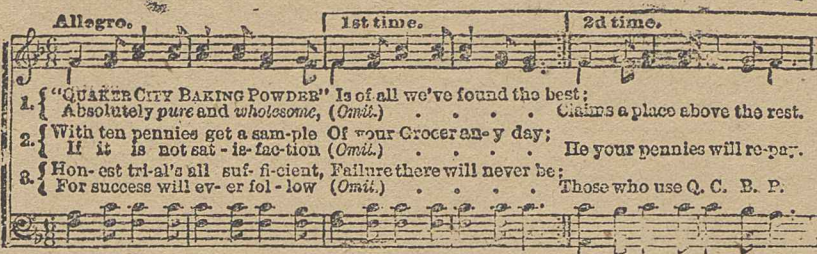
Sample to Agents, \$27.50 and up.

ROOTS & COMPANY,

(INCORPORATED.)

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

QUAKER CITY BAKING POWDER



Ask your grocer for it.

Address Quaker City B. P. Co., Cincinnati, Ind.

Are the Highest of All High Grades

Warranted Superior to Any Bigger built in the World, regardless of Price or the Name of the Maker.

Read the following opinion of one of the most prominent American chefs, who has sold hundreds of these wheels:

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THE PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

"THE LOVE OF COUNTRY GUIDES."

VOL. III.

COLUMBIANA, ALA., THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1895.

NO. 46.

A STRAIGHT TALK.

"COME LET US REASON TOGETHER."

If You, as a Business Man, Are Interested in a Cure for "Hard Times" Lend Us Your Attention—Let Us Talk Business.

Business Men: You are all feeling the hard times. You know by experience the difficulties to be overcome in your efforts to do business in these times. The rent bills come around regularly. The clerks are to be paid every week. Yet the trade is slow. The income keeps dropping lower, collections more tardy. Goods if not turned promptly become shop worn and each new order is bought for less money, thus indicating heavy declines in value and corresponding losses in stock.

If these conditions continue commercial disaster must inevitably follow.

Is it not time for everyday business men to look into the causes of these conditions and study carefully for a remedy?

Politicians have had the chief say in these matters. Party has been, with them, above country. Their own selfish personal interests have dominated their action to the sacrifice of every interest of the people.

Corporations, creatures of the law, have been built up and fostered until they act of our congress, legislatures, courts and juries. They great trusts manipulate trade to their advantage and the people's injury. The Standard Oil company recently broke down and absorbed its last competitor and we see coal oil go up 33 per cent in one day.

Scarcely a corporation exists to-day which has not forfeited their charters by violations of the laws under which they are created. Is it not time for the people to assume their sovereign power and curtail some of the assumed powers of these wards of the state? Many of their charters are for long terms, but the power that made them can control them if it will, and it can forfeit their charters if they deviate from a strict observance of their charter restrictions.

The active, energetic business men are being pushed to the wall by these conditions. Bright business men, by tens of thousands, are being driven from business each year and forced to beggary. With their former employees, make up a large portion of the great army of unemployed that now rove over the land unable to find work. The people with means are compelled to feed them and their families. How shortsighted is the policy that causes this enforced idleness! Then too how enormous are the losses to the country on this account? Just take a pencil and calculate, say three million men idle who could earn on an average even the small amount of one dollar per day, idle for two years of 300 working days each or 600 days. This makes a total loss to the country that is lost forever of \$1,800,000,000. This does not include the loss of labor of those who are working on short time; nor the loss from the waste incident to idleness, nor the depreciation in values of all property.

The census showed our wealth to be seventy-one billions. This has depreciated at least twenty-five per cent. In many cases twice that, in the past two years. This makes a loss in itself of over twenty billions of dollars.

These values, however, may be restored in a great measure, by an improvement of conditions, but the two or two and one-half billions lost from idle laborers is lost forever. Great Heavens! What a record this is to look back upon!

What has caused all this? Some say it is due to over production; that we have made too many goods, have all our railroads and cities built and there is nothing to do. Can there be over-production of products or goods so long as there are hungry and naked or half clothed people in the country? Is there not plenty of undeveloped country both agricultural or mineral, to engage the energies of the laborers who have furnished their work on the railroads in the cities? Let us rather call it "under-consumption" caused by inability to buy and consume products.

Why this inability to buy? An answer to this question solves the problem. These people who are unable to buy are, in the main, laborers. All wealth is produced by labor. These laborers produce some of this wealth. But they have none now. They have been robbed of it by our system of distribution. Our system of distribution is the transportation and exchange medium, or money.

When it costs more to transport goods to the market than the producer gets for them the producer or consumer is being robbed. In either event it comes out of labor. But our money system is the most subtle and least understood agency for transferring the results of labor to the drones who produce nothing. Scarce money produces the use of credit in business, and these credits bear interest. The interest accrues day and night, Sundays, holidays and rainy days, as well as during drought and famine.

This interest accredited to men for the use of credit is greater than the average in wealth and in time absorbs all the results of labor, leaving the laborer in a worse condition than the chattel slave. This is easily seen when we look at a few facts.

Our last census shows our indebtedness of all kinds, national, state, county, municipal, railroad and individual to be over \$30,000,000,000—thirty billions of dollars. This at 7 per cent annum makes a drain of twenty-one hundred millions annually. To pay

this large sum, which goes only to a few people, it will require all our wheat, corn, cotton, pork and beef, and then leave an unpaid balance of some three hundred million dollars. So you see these bondholders have the labor of 70,000,000 people on better terms than the slaveholder ever held his black slaves. They are not worried with care of their slaves. If any get sick and unable to produce they are turned out to die like an old horse.

The remedy for all this is to strike down the cause. Bank issues of money cause a debt before a dollar of money gets into the channels of trade. Government issues of money direct to the people for services have no debt behind them, and if issued in sufficient volume to do the business never will have a debt producing effect. Thomas Jefferson said banks of issue were more dangerous to a country than standing armies. Debt is the most potent agency in the enslavement of our people.

Any remedy that will prevent debt and its consequent evil, interest, will go far towards the solution of our economic troubles. Monopoly of money through the national banks is the mother of all the monopolies we suffer from except the monopoly of land. A good currency system of government full equal tender in volume equal to France would be one of the first remedies.

Then a graduated land tax, or the single tax, is a remedy for the monopoly in land. To this should be added the government and municipal ownership of all natural monopolies. In a single word break down the monopoly in money, land and transportation, and allow the wage earner and producer to get the fruits of his labor. To effect this in a peaceable manner through the ballot the People's party is organized. If you like the idea come and join us, and give us your moral and financial support.

Having Belshazzar Shakes.

Of particular interest this week was the arguments made before the United States Supreme court in defense of the constitutionality of the income tax. Aside from the purely legal problems which are involved there were utterances made by lawyers of eminence in favor of the tax which were inspired by exaggerated conceptions of the growth and power of revolutionary sentiment in this country. Attorney-General Olney intimates that unless the court sustains congress in this case there might come by and by a revolution organized out of existence, and Mr. Carter of New York argued to the effect that the rich men ought to be made to pay a much larger share of their possessions in the way of taxes than the poor, and that a dangerous social uprising might be avoided by enforcing this principle.

Read the above carefully. From whence this clipping? Why, bless you, from the American Banker of March 20.

Talk of anarchism! Are we not making a near approach to revolution when the attorney-general and other counselors stand in the august presence of the members of the Supreme court of the United States and threaten them with dangerous social uprisings to influence them in their decisions?

What a spectacle! Is this an effort to bulldoze the Supreme court, or do these people believe revolution is imminent? Either conclusion is significant.

Think of Attorney-General Olney standing before these august seniors and declaring to them that if they do not sustain congress in the income tax law "there might come by and by a revolution which would sweep the court as at present organized out of existence."

It is simply wonderful that declarations of this kind could be made before the Supreme court and those who made them were not silenced and punished for contempt, and the only reason that these utterances were not rebuked is because these judges and counselors are, beginning to see the handwriting on the wall.

The trouble lies far deeper than a mere decision upon this income tax law, and well they know it.

Attorney-General Olney and the men he serves in the double capacity of chief adviser for the government and corporation attorney have done more in the past two years to precipitate a revolution in this country than a score of decisions on the income tax law.

The Belshazzar shakes of Attorney-General Olney in the presence of the Supreme court were more the result of a conviction forced upon him by the popular indignation of the people in the almost universal condemnation of his arbitrary use of the military power last year, and the low mutterings of discontent of the masses he finds impossible to shut out from his hearing.

That these men fear a revolution there is not a doubt, but that it would be precipitated by a decision failing to sustain this income tax law is nonsense.

An Explanation Called For.

In view of the fact that the Republicans carried every county in the state of Michigan at the local elections it would appear entirely in order for Don Dickinson to call upon Mr. Cleveland and explain how the thing happened. The present outlook is that there won't be enough Democrats in Michigan next year to make up a Cleveland delegation to the National Democratic convention.—New York Tribune.

Eight precincts in Erie county, Penn., were carried by the Populists at the recent spring elections. Think of that, will you? Monopoly-cursed and trust-ridden Pennsylvania! To pay

HE HITS THEM HARD.

WHAT IF CHRIST CAME TO CONGRESS?

Howard Defends Himself Against the Attacks of the Plutocratic Press and Points Out the Source of Unjust and Corrupt Legislation.

When a man enters congress he must choose one of two things. If he wishes to be courted and fêted by Washington society, if he desires the praise of the plutocratic press, if he is looking after fat places for his relations and friends, if his heart longs for the smiles of aristocracy and the fawning of sycophants, he has only to be the willing tool of plutocracy and all these things are within his grasp. If, on the other hand, his future pathway is strewn with flowers, and for him there is the purple and fine linen of Dives.

On the other hand, if he champions the cause of the people, and stands up for the nation's toilers and antagonizes Shylocks who are enslaving the honest yeomen of the country, he will be called a crank, an agitator and an anarchist.

He will be scorned by society, maligned, abused and ridiculed by the plutocratic press and treated discourteously and snubbed by those in power, and given to understand that he has no influence with the administration.

This condition confronts every man who is chosen to represent the people and he must become an ally of the aristocracy of wealth and desert the people or stand up for the rights of the people and be hated by the money power. Surrounded by lobbyists and corruptionists, with unlimited money to purchase votes, with avenue after avenue to luxury and ease continually open to the mental vision, surrounded by vice and profligacy, is it to be wondered at that so many of our public men fall victims to the temptation, and forget the poor toilers who labor in the mines and factories, the vineyards and the fields, and who are looking to their leaders with such intense, fearful suspense? Here lies the great danger. This is the very root of the evil, the source of all our ills.

So long as the trusts and monopolies hold such unlimited power, just so long will our legislation become more corrupt and vicious. The greedy, unscrupulous congress and they have polluted the men whom the people have trusted, and instead of a government by the people, it is a government by a money oligarchy. The capital city of our nation is reeking with rotteness; corruption and bribery stalk hand in hand with luxury and licentiousness. The man who sells his vote loses his honor and becomes the prey of vicious habits. Once started on the downward road there is no stopping and he becomes the easy tool of the money power. Thus it has come to pass that the congress of the United States is ever ready to foster the robber trusts while the people are starving. We talk of reform along certain lines, we hold monster meetings and petition congress for the passage of certain laws in the interest of the people, and we wait and fondly hope for good wholesome legislation when the very men who are to pass the laws have sold themselves to the money changers. We must break the hold which the money power has upon this nation ere we can hope for reform.

We must scourge the Shylocks from the capital even as Christ scourged the money changers from the temple and we must turn out the unfaithful servants, and with them the corruptionists, the lobbyists, the rogues and prostitutes who make of the great capitol building at Washington a veritable den of thieves. If we would have the stream pure we must purify the head waters, so if we would have just laws, passed in the interest of the men and women who have produced the wealth of this nation, we must work a reformation among those who gave us the laws.

With an earnest desire to reveal to the American people this most shocking state of affairs and to show them the source of the great danger that menaces us, I wrote my book "If Christ Came to Congress." The pictures there drawn are no doubt vivid and startling, but this is because they are true—taken from real life. The plutocratic press all over the country is heaping abuse and vituperation on me for drawing aside the veil so that the voters of this country might look upon this shocking scene of corruption, shame and debauchery, and I have been threatened with ostracism by Washington society and expulsion from congress because of the revelations and exposures I have made, but in spite of all this I propose to wield my pen and raise my voice in behalf of the honest toilers who have elected me to congress, and to "cry aloud and spare not," until every man in the land shall be acquainted with the true situation and stirred to action.

Let me conclude with a picture of the closing scenes of the session of congress which expired March 4. It was the holy Sabbath day and the church bells were ringing merrily over the city. In the capitol champagne flowed like water. Committee rooms became temporary brothels. Women of ill-repute swarmed the corridors and sang songs in the public restaurants with inebriated congressmen. "I have seventy-five dozen glasses out," said Tom Murry, the disgusted caterer of the house restaurant. "That tells the story of the committee rooms better than any words I could utter."

In front of the main door is a perfect cloud of gentlemen interested in legislation. Some of the faces are familiar and have been seen here for the last

twenty years. Some are comparatively new. Thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars are to be won or lost within the next few hours.

Around at the other door are more lobbyists and among them are some women. Backed up against the marble pillars everywhere are members but-ton-holed and on the defensive. Some of these women are notorious. The very fact that they are brought to bear upon any item of legislation is enough to stamp it with condemnation.

There are poker games in the committee rooms, and the side-boards are stocked with the best liquid refreshment which could be bought with the contingent fund. There were the house and senate bars where every one from the most respected citizen to the lowest strumpet could obtain a drink.

An aged senator passed into a private room with a hilarious member of the demi-monde on each arm.

A congressman was carried away by friends fighting drunk. A woman, with her daintily booted foot elevated on a committee table, and a glass of champagne elevated in her hand, was singing a merry song, while a dozen members and their friends sat around smoking and enjoying the society of the real lady. But this is enough. I will cease. All of this beneath the jeweled dome, between the marble walls of the temple of liberty, amid the royal surroundings of art expressed in bronze and marble and the exquisite touch of the painter's brush.

God pity the people when such scenes as these are possible. "When the wicked rule, the people mourn."

Sons of sires who bleed for liberty, beware, for even now, if you will only listen you may hear the clank of slavery's chains which are being forged for you and your posterity.

Toilers of America this is a goodly land, we are vastly superior in numbers to the hosts of Shylock, so let us go up and possess it.

Ere it is too late let us vote for freedom. M. W. HOWARD.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The old party papers are not saying much about many Populist victories in cities and townships at the late spring elections. The returns, however, are coming in by slow freight. Pueblo, Colo., city of 25,000 population, elected Populist mayor, while Leadville, with 11,000 population, elected a Populist city ticket. Moline, Ill., with a population of 10,000, elected a Populist majority. A large number of county supervisors throughout the state. Many small towns throughout the country were carried wholly or in part by the People's party. These are straws.

The late municipal and township elections throughout the country have demonstrated in many places a surprising strength to the cause of Populism—the People's party—carrying many towns and cities, where the Populist vote was light before. This is most encouraging to the old parties.

The average earnings of labor in 1892 was \$250; in 1894, it dropped to \$195, and the prospects are that the average for 1895 will be still lower. On the other hand, millionaire incomes are increasing, and official salaries climbing. Are you going to be foolish enough to vote for a continuance of a system that makes such conditions possible?

It is said that nearly 17,000 children are unable to attend school in San Francisco. How can the so-called humanitarians of to-day, who shut their eyes to the environments of the poorer classes, expect to build a noble manhood and womanhood where the great majority of the children are denied proper education?

It is estimated by Superintendent Byrnes and Elbridge T. Gerry that there are 40,000 prostitutes in the city of New York. It is safe to say that a large per cent of these unfortunate are driven by poverty to a life of shame. What a fearful responsibility is resting upon those who are forcing present conditions upon this country. Poverty, such as is forced upon one-half the American people to-day, can have no other than a demoralizing effect, the worst features of which are to be realized.

At a late delegate convention held in Chicago of German labor organizations, seventy-five German labor unions formally adopted the People's party platform. That is wheeling into line by battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions.

The tariff question has gone glimmering—given way to the universal cry of "money!" "money!" "money!" The persistent demands of the People's party and continued agitation of the finance question finally forced it to the front, in spite of the sham fight between the two old parties on the tariff. Truth and justice will prevail if we are faithful to the cause of reform.

The effort to side-track the People's party on a single plank platform has been met with such a storm of opposition and condemnation all around the country as to paralyze the schemers, and has had the further effect of uniting the People's party forces more strongly than ever before.

Bad eggs were thrown at Carl Browne at Massillon, O., recently. Browne is Coxey's lieutenant, having charge of the headquarters for the distribution of the good roads literature and the organization of good roads leagues. When men resort to rotten eggs as an argument they prove conclusively that they are without any others.

A GOVERNMENT LOAN.

BUSINESS WHEN LOANED TO A BANKER.

Paternalism When Loaned to a Farmer—Reasons Why the People's Party Is Becoming the Greatest Factor in National Politics.

The national banking law is class legislation. Those having \$50,000 can invest in that amount of non-taxable, interest-bearing government bonds. Then they can organize a banking corporation, and upon depositing these bonds with the government as security, Uncle Sam will indorse \$45,000 of the corporate's notes, printing and supplying them at a tax of one per cent. These notes the corporation can use the same as money in their banking business, loan them out to the people at usurious rates of interest, etc. The bonds keep right on drawing interest, however, and are non-taxable—a good investment in themselves. This privilege of depositing money (bonds) with Uncle Sam, then draw out 90 per cent, and still draw interest upon the whole of the original deposit, is one which is not granted to the poorer classes of our people. It would, indeed, be a grand thing for our farmers if they could sell their crops, invest their receipts in bonds, draw interest upon the bonds, and the government indorse their notes to the amount of 90 per cent of their investment in bonds, these notes to pass current as money in liquidating debts and buying machinery, provisions, clothing, etc. National bankers go into spasms whenever the subject of government loans to the people is broached, but what in the world would they go into if it was seriously agitated that the farmers should have the same privilege of investing their one hundred or five hundred dollars in government bonds as Shylock has investing his \$50,000?

And why shouldn't a farmer's note of \$10, indorsed by Uncle Sam, be just as good as the national banker's \$10 note, being secured by interest-bearing, non-taxable bonds deposited with Uncle Sam? There would certainly be no difference in the value of the two; one would have just as much "basis" and "backing" as the other. The only reason why we can't buy a \$10 government bond and deposit it at Washington, and have Uncle Sam indorse our note for \$9, is because this is not a government of the people, but a government of the money power. We have class legislation whereby the rich are made richer and the poor made poorer, by being taxed and robbed to make the rich richer. Let a poor man go to Washington and importune Uncle Sam to give him the privilege (in proportion to his means) as the rich man has, and the associated press wires would fairly laugh as the message sped over them to the four quarters of the earth that a fool "crank" called at the treasury department and wanted to buy a \$10 bond, stating that he wished to deposit it with Uncle Sam to indorse a \$9 note for him, so he could pay off \$9 of his indebtedness and still have \$10 left, safely invested in an interest-bearing, non-taxable bond. He would be a "crank," indeed, about as "cranky" as any "average" ever gets to be—to expect a privilege from the present money government, which is only intended for the favored few and not for the many; which is only intended for the non-producing shylock and not for the producing masses.

No wonder millionaires are increasing upon the one hand and pauperism upon the other.—Free Trader.

It Is Disgusting.

It is disgusting to hear men who seem possessed of ordinary sense and judgment make the assertion—so often heard—"Men can get work who want to work," or "No man need be idle." Men who make such assertions are either woefully ignorant or find it necessary to advance such argument as an excuse for candidates forced upon the country by their party. Suppose a man starts out to find employment, how many farmers could he find who would give him employment—except during harvest, or at most for a few days or weeks? Take the country over, and we venture the assertion that nineteen out of every twenty would not be able to employ a hand the year around, while eight-tenths could not employ help six months of the year—many not three months, and one-half of all of them could not employ any wage help at all. Then strike the trades and manufacturing industries, and the idle man would fare no better. And yet we hear the silly twaddle, "Men can get work if they want it." Young men who would, under proper conditions, be working for themselves on farms of their own are staying at home helping father and mother make a living, and in many cases the combined efforts of the parents, several grown sons and daughters are necessary for the existence of the whole family. This ought not to be so, and would not if there was an equitable distribution of the fruits of toil, if every man and woman who are willing to labor were receiving a just recompense of reward for their toil. There are causes for these anomalous conditions, and it is the duty of every man and woman to study them and properly apply the remedy. We have been legislating into this condition, and the remedy is an intelligent use of the ballot.

Diplomacy Versus Ducks.

There was a doctor who claimed that he was not much on smallpox, but was great on fits. The administration may not be much on diplomacy, but nothing can beat it in duck hunting. Its deeds in this line are still being sung by the chickens.

Where Did They Get Them?

We rise to remark—and our language is plain—where did the organizers of the bimetallic party get the names and addresses of Populist committeemen and organizers all over the United States? Every prominent worker in this country has received blank petitions and forms for organizing Populists and others into clubs of this new party which starts out with a declaration that the People's party must be disbanded.

We remember the fate of Dr. Macune, who, it is charged, allowed his mailing list to be used for a similar purpose by the democrats.

There is a nigger in the wood-pile and the sooner he is smoked out the better. When the People's party gets ready to surrender it wants the job done openly and above board.—Kentucky Populist.

Gormandized.

The prices of farm products have been gradually dropping out of sight. The Gormandizers have gobbled them up.

THEY BOTH DO IT.

Gov. Stone Arraigns Both Old Parties for Election Frauds.

In his call to reconvene the legislature in Missouri, Gov. Stone recounts some of the outrages perpetrated in the large cities of that state and recommends the passage of laws that will prevent their recurrence. He says: "In the preservation of a free representative government nothing is so important as the purity of elections. Generally throughout this state I am confident elections are characterized by high integrity. But, unfortunately, this is not true in the large cities. It is known that gross frauds have been committed in those cities. The inducement in large populous municipalities are great, and experience proves that dishonest men of all parties have not been slow to debauch the elective franchise. Not a few consummate and dastardly outrages have been perpetrated. Candor will compel a general admission that the disgrace of election frauds is fairly divided between the adherents of the different political organizations. The truth of this statement is made evident by the fact that both republicans and democrats, so called, have been recently indicted in St. Louis and Kansas City for participation in such frauds. In one of the wards in Kansas City, which has a 'boss' so conspicuous and potent that the ward is currently referred to as his ward, there are twice as many voters registered as there are adult males residing therein. This 'boss' is a noted republican politician. In the same city it is well known that election returns have been fraudulently changed in the office of the recorder of voters so as to alter the result at the polls as certified by the judges of election. The officer under whose administration the crime was perpetrated was a democrat. When such wrongs are not only possible, but are actually and boldly committed, it is evident that the public safety imperatively requires such changes in the law as will not only terminate existing abuses, but prevent their repetition in the future. This is a question which affects the rights and interests of the people of the entire state almost as vitally as it does the people of the cities immediately concerned. When we recall that about one-fourth of the total population of the state reside in St. Louis and Kansas City, and consider the tremendous influence which those cities exert upon the legislative policies of the state, no thoughtful or patriotic citizen can be oblivious or indifferent to the paramount importance of vigilantly guarding the ballot box against every description of fraud and crime.

The Reserve a Farce.

During the recent run on the U. S. treasury gold supply (which was a put up job to affect legislation) the gold coin belonging to the government gave entirely out. On Feb. 1, as we understand the statement of the treasurer, there was not as much gold coin in the treasury as was deposited by the holders of gold certificates. The government had used all its gold coin and about \$1,000,000 more in redeeming greenbacks. There was some gold in bars, but greenbacks are not redeemable in bars. Lazard Freres, one of the New York bankers who were pulling the gold out of the treasury, was reported in the dispatches in the fore part of February to have taken gold to the treasury and deposited it. This was likely to make good the overdraft. The gold reserve was wiped out. The awful calamity, the "loss of credit," "going to a silver basis," "silver dollars worth but 50 cents," etc., etc., as prophesied by the gold bugs did not happen. Here there was greenback money to the amount of \$346,000,000 and not a dollar of gold to redeem it with. And yet the greenbacks continued to go at par. They were resting solely on their legal tender power and reconvertibility for taxes and dues. That the "reserve" is a farce must be apparent to every one. If the greenbacks can rest at par on no coin whatever, and all one day on only one dollar in three, four or five, would they not be just as good if there was no reserve at all—if they were not redeemable in other money? Look at the silver dollar how it stands alone. It is not redeemable in any other kind of money and yet everybody (including goldbugs) will give just as much for it as for a gold dollar. Redeeming one government dollar with another is a great humbug. It is that false idea of money that deprives the masses of the people of that prosperity which only a few enjoy.—Omaha World.

Why This Inability to Buy?

An answer to this question solves the problem. These people who are unable to buy are, in the main, laborers. All wealth is produced by labor. These laborers produce some of this wealth. But they have none now. They have been robbed of it by our system of distribution. Our system of distribution is the transportation and exchange medium, or money.

When it costs more to transport goods to the market than the producer gets for them the producer or consumer is being robbed. In either event it comes out of labor. But our money system is the most subtle and least understood agency for transferring the results of labor to the drones who produce nothing. Scarce money produces the use of credit in business, and these credits bear interest. The interest accrues day and night, Sundays, holidays and rainy days, as well as during drought and famine.

This interest accredited to men for the use of credit is greater than the average in wealth and in time absorbs all the results of labor, leaving the laborer in a worse condition than the chattel slave. This is easily seen when we look at a few facts.

Our last census shows our indebtedness of all kinds, national, state, county, municipal, railroad and individual to be over \$30,000,000,000—thirty billions of dollars. This at 7 per cent annum makes a drain of twenty-one hundred millions annually. To pay

this large sum, which goes only to a few people, it will require all our wheat, corn, cotton, pork and beef, and then leave an unpaid balance of some three hundred million dollars. So you see these bondholders have the labor of 70,000,000 people on better terms than the slaveholder ever held his black slaves. They are not worried with care of their slaves. If any get sick and unable to produce they are turned out to die like an old horse.

The remedy for all this is to strike down the cause. Bank issues of money cause a debt before a dollar of money gets into the channels of trade. Government issues of money direct to the people for services have no debt behind them, and if issued in sufficient volume to do the business never will have a debt producing effect. Thomas Jefferson said banks of issue were more dangerous to a country than standing armies. Debt is the most potent agency in the enslavement of our people.

Any remedy that will prevent debt and its consequent evil, interest, will go far towards the solution of our economic troubles. Monopoly of money through the national banks is the mother of all the monopolies we suffer from except the monopoly of land. A good currency system of government full equal tender in volume equal to France would be one of the first remedies.

Then a graduated land tax, or the single tax, is a remedy for the monopoly in land. To this should be added the government and municipal ownership of all natural monopolies. In a single word break down the monopoly in money, land and transportation, and allow the wage earner and producer to get the fruits of his labor. To effect this in a peaceable manner through the ballot the People's party is organized. If you like the idea come and join us, and give us your moral and financial support.

Of particular interest this week was the arguments made before the United States Supreme court in defense of the constitutionality of the income tax. Aside from the purely legal problems which are involved there were utterances made by lawyers of eminence in favor of the tax which were inspired by exaggerated conceptions of the growth and power of revolutionary sentiment in this country. Attorney-General Olney intimates that unless the court sustains congress in this case there might come by and by a revolution organized out of existence, and Mr. Carter of New York argued to the effect that the rich men ought to be made to pay a much larger share of their possessions in the way of taxes than the poor, and that a dangerous social uprising might be avoided by enforcing this principle.

Read the above carefully. From whence this clipping? Why, bless you, from the American Banker of March 20.

Talk of anarchism! Are we not making a near approach to revolution when the attorney-general and other counselors stand in the august presence of the members of the Supreme court of the United States and threaten them with dangerous social uprisings to influence them in their decisions?

What a spectacle! Is this an effort to bulldoze the Supreme court, or do these people believe revolution is imminent? Either conclusion is significant.

Think of Attorney-General Olney standing before these august seniors and declaring to them that if they do not sustain congress in the income tax law "there might come by and by a revolution which would sweep the court as at present organized out of existence."

It is simply wonderful that declarations of this kind could be made before the Supreme court and those who made them were not silenced and punished for contempt, and the only reason that these utterances were not rebuked is because these judges and counselors are, beginning to see the handwriting on the wall.

The trouble lies far deeper than a mere decision upon this income tax law, and well they know it.

Attorney-General Olney and the men he serves in the double capacity of chief adviser for the government and corporation attorney have done more in the past two years to precipitate a revolution in this country than a score of decisions on the income tax law.

The Belshazzar shakes of Attorney-General Olney in the presence of the Supreme court were more the result of a conviction forced upon him by the popular indignation of the people in the almost universal condemnation of his arbitrary use of the military power last year, and the low mutterings of discontent of the masses he finds impossible to shut out from his hearing.

That these men fear a revolution there is not a doubt, but that it would be precipitated by a decision failing to sustain this income tax law is nonsense.

An Explanation Called For.

In view of the fact that the Republicans carried every county in the state of Michigan at the local elections it would appear entirely in order for Don Dickinson to call upon Mr. Cleveland and explain how the thing happened. The present outlook is that there won't be enough Democrats in Michigan next year to make up a Cleveland delegation to the National Democratic convention.—New York Tribune.

Eight precincts in Erie county, Penn., were carried by the Populists at the recent spring elections. Think of that, will you? Monopoly-cursed and trust-ridden Pennsylvania! To pay

IS ROUNDLY DAMNED.

OPINIONS OF THE FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The Most Consummate Set of Political Jackasses Ever Convened on the Face of the Earth—Populists and Republicans Condemn Them.

The congress has been a bad failure. There is no room for difference of opinion on that point. Very hard things are said of it, and many of them are deserved. We have no disposition to add to its denunciation. We might single out members who especially deserve reprobation, and there are others who have stood out strongly as statesmen and patriots in the hour of trial. It need not have failed in dealing with the tariff; the responsibility here is with a few men, who refused to subordinate their selfishness to their party's welfare. It was a foredoomed failure in treating the currency.—Boston Herald (Rep.).

With a legacy of Republican misrule confronting it at the very start it was the duty of the Fifty-third congress by wise statesmanship to increase the revenues, restore financial confidence, decrease expenditures and enlarge rather than restrict the markets for American products. In all these things it has signally failed, and that in the face of light and knowledge.—Philadelphia Times (Pop.).

The country has been saved from much bad legislation by the confusion in the Democratic ranks. Like the man of Sodom, their eyes seem to have been blinded while they were trying to find the door to Lot's house to bring disaster upon them. Let the Republicans take warning from the great failure. They are better organized and better disciplined.—Minneapolis Journal (Rep.).

In its last hours the Fifty-third congress has more than sustained its evil reputation. A few extravagant jobs escaped, but they are not many. There was very little restraint from any quarter upon the profligate disregard for the condition which was heeded was that of the lobby urging greater inroads on the treasury.—Pittsburgh Dispatch (Rep.).

At last the Fifty-third congress has expired by limitation, and it will have no more sessions. It has been unequal to the task of improving those conditions, because it did

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

The Advocate Publishing Co. Publishers.

A. P. LONGSHORE, - - Manager.

COLUMBIANA, MAY 9, 1895.

Controller Echels points the way to prosperity for the bankers and money sharks.

Josiah Patterson, the fore-runner of the Memphis sound money convention, says sound money means a single gold standard.

Col. Josiah Patterson, presumably one of the Southern Statesmen, secured by the reform club of New York, spoke in Birmingham on last Monday to a fair size audience. From the Daily State we learn that Patterson came out squarely in favor of sound money, and that gold was the only money fit to become a standard.

Controller Echels is right when he says "there can be no political ends to be served, no party considerations to be advanced, of sufficient import to warrant any man in long debating as to the position he should take when the financial honor of his country is at stake, and the prosperity of a great people threatened. Here, at least, is no room for party, and no place for the machinations of designing politicians or arrant demagogues."

The Advertiser and Age-Herald both claim that there is plenty of money in circulation. Will one of them please tell the people how the national banks can pay their depositors the two billion dollars due them when there is only one and a half billion dollars in circulation outside the treasury, and the law requires the banks to hold 25% of the deposits as a reserve fund, which would leave only one billion dollars to do all the business of this country. How much is that per capita?

If the Age Herald report of Hon. Josiah Patterson's speech delivered at Birmingham on last Monday is correct, and if he represents sound money, then there is no longer any cry advocates sound money according to his statements absolutely opposed to a double standard, and are unqualifiedly in favor of the single gold standard. It is strange, indeed, that the Age-Herald while endorsing his utterances, still has the audacity to claim to be in favor of bimetalism.

In an other column will be found the report of the grand jury of Lee county, in which they show very clearly that Judge Robinson is a faithful and efficient officer, but still Governor Oates has ordered his impeachment. Judge Randolph of Montgomery county was a defaulter of some six thousand dollars in 1892, when he was re-nominated by the democratic party of Montgomery county, and the Advertiser says that his old bondsmen had to pay it up; yet no proceedings were taken against him, but then he was an honest democrat (?) and Robinson is a Populist.

Chauncey M. Depew, in his speech at the banquet of the gold bugs recently held in Chicago. That the United States was a debtor, national, municipal, railway and individual, to the extent of about fourteen billions of dollars, and of this sum, one-third was held abroad. In other words he estimates that the United States is a debtor to foreign nations to the amount of four billion and 666 millions dollars, and he wants it paid in gold, and we like more than a billion dollars having enough gold to pay the principal to say nothing of the interest. Such a policy is suicidal in the extreme.

LEE'S PROBATE JUDGE.

The Grand Jury Examines His Office and Reports Thereon.

From the report of the Lee county grand jury, the following, pertaining to the office of Probate Judge Robinson, whose impeachment has been ordered, is clipped:

"Owing to some grave charges which have been preferred against the judge of probate, and the fact that the tax payers of the state will have to make good the large defalcation of the late probate judge of Montgomery county, we felt it our special duty to make a careful and thorough examination of this office which we have done, and can truthfully report that it is in first-class condition in every respect. We examined all the records in which the receipts of all public moneys are required to be entered, back to the date on which he (W. C. Robinson) took charge of this office, and find that every dollar has been accounted for in strict accordance with law, and that all the business of this office has been efficiently, faithfully and economically managed. In arriving at these facts in the county court we had the county solicitor, Hon. C. L. Sanford, brought before us to explain the workings of this court as to fees, etc., all of which he stated was absolute correct and without fault. All the books in said office are neatly kept in well bound records, and indexed so as to be easily referred to."—Montgomery Journal.

NOTICE.

To Delinquent Tax Payers.

The State of Alabama, Shelby county. To whom it may concern:

The Tax-Collector of said county, has filed in the office of the Probate Judge of said county a list of delinquent tax payers and real estate upon which taxes are due. The following named persons are reported therein as delinquent, and the following lands and lots are reported as assessed to the following named persons, and therein is reported as assessed to "Owner Unknown" the following mentioned real estate and lots. This is to notify you to appear before me on Monday, the 20th day of May, 1895, then and there to show cause why a decree for the sale of said lands and lots should not be made for the payment of the taxes assessed against you and the fees and costs.

JNO. S. LEEPER, Judge of Probate.

BEAT 1.

C. H. Carpenter, 1 lot in Shelby city, lot 10 block 94. Taxes 34 cents, cost \$1.35, printers fee 1.47.

D. P. Constantine, 1 lot in Shelby city, lot 10 block 98. Taxes 24 cents, cost \$1.35, printers fee 1.47.

Clark & Co., 4 lots in Shelby city, lot 18 block 98, lot 12 block 99, lot 16 block 99, lot 2 block 99. Taxes \$1.36 cost \$1.95, printers fee 2.47.

Hal D. Coffin, 1 lot in Shelby city, lot 10 block 97. Taxes 34 cents, cost \$1.35, printers fee 1.47.

Mrs. H. A. Dunsbury, 2 lots in Shelby city, lot 6 block 96, lot 25 block 106. Taxes 68 cents, cost \$1.35, printers fee 1.75.

R. H. Gooden, 1 lot in Shelby city, lot 29 block 95. Taxes 34 cents, cost \$1.35, printers fee 1.47.

J. B. Gooden, 1 lot in Shelby city, lot 15 block 92. Taxes 34 cents, cost \$1.35, printers fee 1.47.

W. C. Harrell, 1 lot in Shelby city, lot 2 block 114. Taxes 34 cents, cost \$1.35, printers fee 1.47.

Sol. Kohn, 1 lot in Shelby city, lot 6 block 95. Taxes 34 cents, cost \$1.35, printers fee 1.47.

Marous Meyer, 1 lot in Shelby city, lot 14 block 115. Taxes 34 cents, cost \$1.35, printers fee 1.47.

G. S. Patterson, 1 lot in Shelby city, lot 4 block 118. Taxes 68 cents, cost \$1.35, printers fee 1.47.

H. A. Reynolds, 1 lot in Shelby city, lot 14 block 93. Taxes 34 cents, cost \$1.35, printers fee 1.47.

Jos. Saks & Co., 1 lot in Shelby city, lot 10 block 119. Taxes 34 cents, cost \$1.35, printers fee 1.47.

Avon Stern, 2 lots in Shelby city, lot 22 block 90, lot 8 block 87. Taxes 68 cents, cost \$1.35, printers fee 1.53.

Thomas White, 1 lot in Shelby city, lot 19 block 119. Taxes 34 cents, cost \$1.35, printers fee 1.47.

S. Stern, 1 lot in Shelby city, lot 16 block 115. Taxes and cost \$2.16, printers fee 1.26.

C. A. Smith, 1 lot in Shelby city, lot 20 block 114. Taxes and cost \$2.29, printers fee 1.33.

Ed. Bowles, 1 lot in Shelby city, lot 20 block 114. Taxes and cost \$2.29, printers fee 1.33.

W. T. Bibb, SE 1/4 of SE 1/4, Sec 4 Tp 22 R 2 W. Taxes and cost \$1.99, printers fee 1.75.

J. P. Condon, NW 1/4, Sec 26 Tp 18 R 1 E. Taxes and cost \$5.58, printers fee 1.75.

Dennis Carr, half interest in NW 1/4 of NW 1/4, Sec 15 Tp 20 R 3 W. Taxes and cost \$2.93, printers fee 1.89.

W. H. M. Carroll, 90 acres in NE 1/4 of NW 1/4, Sec 24 Tp 22 R 1 W. Taxes and cost \$2.21, printers fee 2.10.

Mrs. R. G. A. Davis, SE 1/4 of NW 1/4, Sec 24 Tp 18 R 1 E. Taxes and cost \$4.56, printers fee 1.59.

J. A. M. Davis, 1 lot in Columbiana. Taxes and cost \$1.68, printers fee 1.89.

G. A. Hammett, SW 1/4 of SW 1/4, Sec 8 Tp 20 R 1 E. NE 1/4 of NE 1/4, Sec 18 Tp 19 R 1 E. Taxes and cost \$5.35, printers fee 2.59.

Clara Holmes, 1 house and lot in Columbiana. Taxes and cost \$1.88, printers fee 1.79.

Sam W. John, 1 house and lot at Shelby Springs. Taxes and cost \$1.93, printers fee 1.19.

J. P. Knabe, e hf of n e q r and s e q r of sec 26 tp 18 r 1 w. Taxes 1.36, fees and cost \$1.95, printers fee 2.10.

W. H. M. Carroll, 90 acres in NE 1/4 of NW 1/4, Sec 24 Tp 22 R 1 W. Taxes and cost \$2.21, printers fee 2.10.

Mackey Norton & Co., n e q r of n e q r and e hf of n e q r and s e q r of sec 16 tp 19 r 1 e. Taxes and cost \$3.23, printers fee 2.87.

M. J. Manning, 2 lots in Shelby city, lot 3 block 95, lot 18 block 120. Taxes and cost \$2.63, printers fee 1.75.

F. P. O'Brien, w hf of n w q r, sec 26 tp 19 r 1 w. Taxes and cost \$2.81, printers fee 1.54.

A. G. Pinner, 1 lot in Shelby city, lot 8 block 97. Taxes and cost \$2.29, printers fee 1.33.

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Owner unknown, s e q r of s w q r of sec 18 tp 21 r 3 w. Taxes 68 cents, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75.

Owner unknown, n hf of s e q r of sec 22 tp 21 r 3 w. Taxes \$1.36, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75.

Owner unknown, e hf of s e q r of sec 26 tp 21 r 3 w. Taxes \$1.36, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75.

Owner unknown, n w q r of n e q r of sec 28 tp 21 r 3 w. Taxes 68 cents, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75.

Owner unknown, n e q r of s e q r of sec 31 tp 21 r 3 w. Taxes 68 cents, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75.

Owner unknown, s hf of n w q r and n e q r of s w q r of sec 32 tp 21 r 3 w. Taxes \$2.04, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 2.35.

Owner unknown, s hf of s w q r and s w q r of s e q r of sec 32 tp 21 r 3 w. Taxes \$2.04, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 2.35.

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VICTOR BICYCLES

HIGHEST GRADE HONESTLY MADE

For beauty, strength, lightness, durability and easy running qualities, no other bicycle can equal the Victor. Buy a Victor and know you have the best.

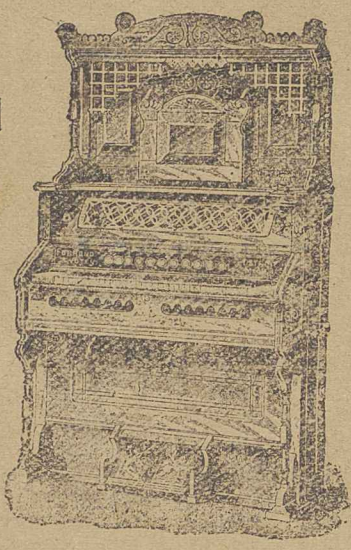
OVERMAN WHEEL CO.

Makers of Victor Bicycles and Athletic Goods.

BOSTON. DETROIT. NEW YORK. DENVER. CHICAGO. SAN FRANCISCO. PACIFIC COAST. LOS ANGELES. PORTLAND.

DO YOU WANT A PIANO?

Pianos and Organs Bicycles and Typewriters for sale on Easy Payments.

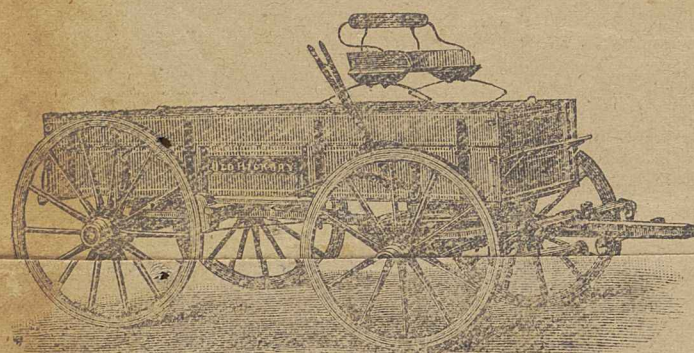


Sheet Music 10c I Can and will save you money.

IF SO WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES.

E. E. FORBES,

Anniston, Ala.,



THREE GREAT LEADERS.

Old Hickory, Studebaker and Tennessee Wagons.

BEAUTIFUL, DURABLE AND STRONG.

DOUBLE and SINGLE WAGON, DRAY and BUGGY

HARNESS.

Flow Gear, Breeching, Bridles, Saddles and Whips.

P. H. EARLE & CO.,

1918 First Ave., BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

King of all Bicycles. Absolutely the Best.

Light Weight and Rigidity. Every Machine fully warranted.

Superior Material and Scientific Workmanship.

5 Styles

Highest Honors at the World's Columbian Exposition.

Send two-cent stamp for our 24-page Catalogue—A work of Art.

Monarch Cycle Company,

Retail Salesroom, 280 Wabash Ave. Lake and Halsted Sts., CHICAGO, ILL.

ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MFG. CO.

No. 1. Farm Harness. \$24.50. No. 119 Road Wagon. \$27. No. 41. Wagon. \$43. No. 718. \$42.

Have sold to consumers for 20 years. No. 119 Road Wagon. \$27. No. 41. Wagon. \$43. No. 718. \$42.

WHOLESALE PRICES. Spring Wagons, \$35 to \$50. Guaranteed same as sell for \$35 to \$50. Double Buggy, \$18. \$25. Riding Saddle and Fly Nets. 50c each. Off for cash with order. Please this to order for you. Write your own order. Boxing free. We take all the risk of damage in shipping.

OUR HARNESS are all No. 1. One-hundred Teacher. Single \$8 to \$20. Double Buggy, \$18. \$25. Riding Saddle and Fly Nets. 50c each. Off for cash with order. Please this to order for you. Write your own order. Boxing free. We take all the risk of damage in shipping.

W.B. PRATT, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND.

Saved His Life BY USING AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL



"When my adopted son was seven years of age, he had a severe cough as I ever knew any one to suffer from. He coughed incessantly, and spit up blood. I tried everything I could think of, but he constantly grew worse, and I feared the poor little fellow would surely die. At last, I gave him Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, being recommended to do so by the physician. This medicine gave the child speedy relief and effected a permanent cure."—Mrs. M. E. DEDAR, Liberty, Texas.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
Received Highest Awards AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

Published Every Thursday

Entered at the postoffice at Columbian, Ala., as second-class mail matter.

COLUMBIANA, MAY 9, 1895.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One copy one year, \$1.00
One copy six months, .50
One copy three months, .25

Furnish Advertising Rates on Application

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

Mrs. D. B. McMath's school closes Friday.
T. L. Seale spent Monday in Birmingham.
E. B. Nelson paid Ashby a flying trip Wednesday.
Dr. Davis, of Montevallo, was in the city Tuesday.
J. A. Edwards, of Childersburg, was in the city yesterday.
Born: To Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Bell, on the 2nd inst., a girl.
Maj. J. H. W. Pitts, of Creswell, was in the city last Saturday.
Mrs. E. B. Nelson, is visiting relatives at Prattville this week.
Supt. T. A. Huston, of Wilsonville, was in town last Saturday.
Dr. J. M. Powers, of Helena, was in the city several days last week.
H. E. Reynolds, of Montevallo, was a visitor to our town Sunday.
Horace Hammond spent Sunday with his father's family at Wilsonville.

If you want the news subscribe for the Advocate, only one dollar a year.
Mrs. S. A. Hubbard, of Pelham, is visiting relatives and friends in the city.
Miss Ida Griffin, of Helena, is visiting her friend Miss Ida O'Hara this week.
Mrs. Laura Armstrong visited relatives in Childersburg Sunday and Monday.
Dr. T. G. Nelson and W. B. Hubbard, of Harpersville, was in the city Tuesday.
H. C. Moss and wife, of Calera, spent Saturday with the family of W. A. Tallant.

Miss Anna Milner spent Sunday with her friend Miss Nalda Christian at Shelby.
Miss Carrie Lesser, of Childersburg, is visiting the family of H. W. Nelson this week.
W. B. Browne, J. R. Beavers and J. T. Leeper, are on a fishing tour this week at Vincent.
Miss Ida O'Hara who has been teaching school near Siluria, returned home Sunday.
Rev. T. M. Wilson attended district conference at Sylacauga last Saturday and Sunday.
L. W. Jackson, of Anniston, visited relatives and friends in the city Sunday and Monday.
Jim Evans and wife, accompanied by Jim Milstead, spent Sunday with relatives near Wilsonville.

When you want good Photograph work, watch, clock and jewelry repairing at reasonable prices, call on T. J. Weaver at the Photograph Gallery.
As the strength of a building depends upon the solidity of its foundation, so health depends upon the condition of the blood. To expel impurities and cause the vital fluid to become vigorous and life-giving, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the most powerful and effective medicine in use.

Mrs. John Cates and Mrs. Thomas, of Blocton, are spending the week with the family of Rev. F. A. Liles.

L. J. Carden and Thomas Merrett, of Harpersville, was in the city yesterday.

Mrs. J. W. Johnston, who has been visiting relatives in New Orleans for some time, returned home Tuesday.

J. R. White, I. D. Mason, T. K. Roberts and Miss Kate Huyett, attended district conference at Sylacauga Saturday and Sunday.

Hall's Hair Renewer contains the natural food and color-matter for the hair, and medicinal herbs for the scalp, curing grayness, baldness, dandruff, and scalp sores.

The game of ball at Shelby between the Columbiana Fitting school and the Shelby Normal school Saturday, resulted in a score of 24 to 23 in favor of Columbiana.

Ayer's Pills are recommended by leading physicians and druggists, as the most prompt and efficient remedy for biliousness, nausea, costiveness, indigestion, sluggishness of the liver, jaundice, and sick headache; also, to relieve colds, fevers, neuralgia, and rheumatism.

Program for the Columbiana Literary Society.

PROGRAM FOR MAY 10th.
Song—Society
Prayer—Chaplain
Roll Call and Quotation Responses.
Music—Miss Louella Teague
The Difficulty of Rhyming—E. LaTaste
Reading—Miss Dora Liles
Recitation—Miss Mollie Elliott
Declamation—Temple Myrick
Music—Miss Emma Wilson
Monthly Essay—Miss Leila Parker
Monthly Oration—Prof. Jno. B. Farrell
Music—Miss Sallie Lawrence
News Report—Miss Earl Anchors
Cross Questions and Crooked Answers—Horace Hammond
Answers—Miss Katie Looney.

Four Mile Breeze.

Robert McEwen visited Waxie last week.
Mrs. W. J. Lindsey, of Talladega, visited relatives here Sunday.
George Powell, of Fayetteville, spent Sunday with home folks.

Miss Nona Baker was quite sick last week, but are glad to report she is better.
Dr. E. B. Teague, of Columbiana, spent several days this week on Four Mile.
Hon. J. E. Dykes, of Simmons, visited his daughter in this community Sunday.

REX.
Columbiana Literary Society.

As previously announced, a public entertainment was given by our society on Friday evening last, for the benefit of our school fund.
The entertainment was given at the Academy, and was quite a success, financially, as well as in other respects.

The participants in the exercises of the evening, all acquitted themselves very creditably. The master piece of the evening being an essay by Miss Mollie Liles, on "Progressive Education."

The next meeting of the Society will be held at the residence of Mr. W. B. Browne, on Friday evening next, May 10th.

Jno. S. LEEPER, JR.,
Cor. Sec'y.

Ebenezer Dots.

Health of community very good at present.

Mr. M. C. Harless, of Maylene, spent a short while Sunday with home folks.

Prof. T. W. McBride went to Elhottsville Sunday to see the idol of his heart.

E. L. Johnson anticipates leaving soon for "the glorious and boundless west."

Mr. J. S. Davis has gone to work on the bridge across Buck creek, after fifteen month's idleness.

The Sunday school at Ebenezer is in full blast. Let everybody come and join in the good work.

Miss Jane Harmon, who has been spending some time with her brother, returned to her home at Sturdevant Wednesday.

Misses Elliott and Nabors, two fascinating young ladies of Dogwood, visited the family of J. L. Butler Wednesday and Thursday.

QUAKER CITY BAKING POWDER

Allegro. 1st time. 2d time.

"QUAKER CITY BAKING POWDER" is of all we've found the best. Absolutely pure and wholesome. (Omit.)

1. With ten pennies get a sample of your Grocer's a-y day. He your pennies will re-pay.

2. If it is not sat-is-fac-tion (Omit.) Those who use Q. C. B. P.

3. Non-est trial's all out-fac-tion. Follow there will never be.

4. For success will or-er fol-low (Omit.)

Ask your grocer for it.

Address Quaker City B. P. Co., Richmond, Ind.

Ask your grocer for it.

Waverley Bicycles.

Are the Highest of All High Grades

Warranted Superior to Any Bicycle built in the World, regardless of Price or the Name of the Maker.

Read the following opinion of one of the most prominent American cyclists who has sold hundreds of these wheels:

Richmond, Va., Oct. 2, 1894.

Indiana Bicycle Company, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENTLEMEN: The Waverley Scorchers and Belle came to hand yesterday. We are afraid you have sent us the high priced wheel by mistake. You can't mean to tell us this wheel retails for \$85? We must say that it is, without exception, the prettiest wheel we have ever seen, and moreover we have faith in it, although it weighs only 22 lbs., for of all Waverley's we have sold this year and last (and you know that is a right good number), we have never had a single frame nor fork broken, either from accident or defect, and that is more than we can say of any other wheel, however high grade, so called, that we sell. We congratulate ourselves every day that we are the Waverley agents.

Yours truly, WALTER C. MARCER & CO.

GOOD AGENT WANTED

In every town. A splendid business awaits the right man. Get our Catalogue "J." Free by mail.

INDIANA BICYCLE CO.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE BUGGY FACTORY on EARTH

WRITE FOR PRICES and CATALOGUE

OUR GOODS ARE THE BEST OUR PRICES THE LOWEST

Parry & Co. Indianapolis, Ind.

TO WASHINGTON and RETURN.

On account of the Southern Baptist Convention, the Southern Railway will on May 7th and 8th sell tickets to Washington and return at one fare for the round trip. These tickets will be good for 15 days, but an additional 15 days limit may be secured by depositing ticket with agent of the Southern Railway at Washington before May 16th.

For full information address,

L. A. Shipman, T. P. A., Birmingham, Ala., W. A. Turk, G. P. A., Washington D. C., R. W. Smith, T. P. A., Selma Ala., C. A. Benscoter, A. G. P. A., Knoxville Tenn.

Why Not Ride a Bicycle

When you can get one so cheap and on such easy terms from E. E. Forbes, Anniston, Ala. Write him for catalogue and prices. He sells several makes and all kind of bicycle sundries, also Type-writers.

Notice No. 16,168.

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., May 6, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court at Columbiana, Ala., on June 18th, 1895, viz: Lawrence Brasler, Homestead entry No. 24,016, for the SW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of Section 22, Tp. 19 south range 1 west.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James T. Dodson, Abraham T. Robertson, William M. Cooper, Robert E. Simmons, all of Coalville, Ala.

H. PURCELL, Register.

Notice No. 16,118.

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., April 2, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court at Columbiana, Ala., on May 9th, 1895, viz: John E. Brown, Homestead entry No. 21,735, for the SW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of Section 22, Tp. 20 south range 2 west.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John W. Miner, William H. W. Miner, George J. Payne, Reuben T. Horton, all of Pelham, Ala.

H. PURCELL, Register.

Notice No. 16,116.

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., April 1, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court at Columbiana, Ala., on May 9th, 1895, viz: John E. Brown, Homestead entry No. 21,735, for the SW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of Section 22, Tp. 20 south range 2 west.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John W. Miner, William H. W. Miner, George J. Payne, Reuben T. Horton, all of Pelham, Ala.

H. PURCELL, Register.

Notice No. 16,158.

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., May 1, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court at Columbiana, Ala., on June 21st, 1895, viz: William E. Brinkhoff, Homestead entry No. 26,821, for the NW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of Section 12, Tp. 21 south of r 3 west.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: C. E. Hale, A. Leonard, J. W. Massey, John G. Greene, all of Newala, Ala.

H. PURCELL, Register.

The above settlement has been postponed until March 11th, 1895.

The above settlement has been postponed until April 8th, 1895.

The above settlement has been postponed until May 15th, 1895.

Don't Limp Through Life

racked by Rheumatic pains. It handicaps your whole career. Of course you wouldn't if you could help it—and you can.

DR. C. C. RORER'S Liver, Rheumatic and Neuralgic CURE

goes straight to the Liver, where Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lyspepsia, Headache and most other ills start.

It cleanses this organ and makes it active again—the blood leaves your blood, and you are cured. Testimonial below.

I have been treated for general biliousness and chronic rheumatism for ten years without any relief. These troubles of your medicine has cured me. S. F. CLARK, Warrenton, Ore.

Ask Your Druggist or Merchant For It.

CULLEN & NEWMAN

Sole Proprietors, Knoxville, Tennessee.

FOR SALE

ECONOMICAL INK

Barbours' Table-Top Ink is the only ink that is sold at a lower price than any other ink, and it is sold at a lower price than any other ink, and it is sold at a lower price than any other ink.

For full information, write to the inventor, J. H. Barbours, 65-Fifth Ave., New York.

65-FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK

Andrews School Furnishing Company

New Haven, Conn.

THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO.,

New Haven, Conn.

Most Modern and progressive.

For catalogue or information write to

THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO.,

New Haven, Conn.

Notice No. 16,150.

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., April 28, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court at Columbiana, Ala., on June 18th, 1895, viz: Andrew E. Carden, Homestead entry No. 23,938, for the W 1/2 of NE 1/4, and E 1/2 of NW 1/4 of Section 30, Tp. 19 south range 1 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Tarleton B. Holcomb, Andrew E. Carden, LaFayette W. Chessier, John J. Wilder, all of Weldon, Ala.

H. PURCELL, Register.

Notice No. 16,118.

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., April 2, 1895.

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He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John W. Miner, William H. W. Miner, George J. Payne, Reuben T. Horton, all of Pelham, Ala.

H. PURCELL, Register.

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H. PURCELL, Register.

Notice No. 16,158.

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., May 1, 1895.

EVOLUTION EVEN HERE.

The Dog's Bark Has Become More Expressive as His Culture Advanced.

The most curious imitations which we find in dogs is as to the measure of expression to which they have attained. Among the savage forefathers of the modern dog the characteristics of all their utterances was, to a great extent, involuntary, and once begun the outcry was continued in a mechanical manner.

The effect of advancing culture on the dog, however, has been gradually to decrease this ancient undifferentiated mode of expression by howling and yelping, and to replace it by the much more speech-like bark, says a writer in Scribner's Magazine. There is some doubt whether dogs possessed by savages have the power of uttering the sharp, specialized note which is so characteristic of the civilized form of their species.

It is clear, however, that if they have the power of thus expressing themselves they use it but rarely. On the other hand, our high-bred dogs have to a great extent lost the power to express themselves in the ancient way. Many of our breeds appear to have become incapable of uttering. There is no doubt but the change in the mode of expression greatly increases the capacity of our dogs to set forth their states of mind.

If we catch a high-bred dog—one with a wide range of sensibilities which we may find in breeds which have long been closely associated with man—we may readily note five or six varieties of sound in the bark, each of which is clearly related to a certain state of mind. That of welcome, of fear, of rage, of doubt, and of pure fun are almost always perfectly distinct to the educated ear, and this, although the observer may not be acquainted with the creature. If he knows him well he may be able to distinguish various other intonations—those which express impatience, and even an element of sorrow. This last note verges toward a howl.

Lawyer—You say the prisoner stole your watch. What distinguishing feature was there about the watch? Witness—It had my sweetheart's picture in it. Lawyer—Ah! I see. A woman in the case.—Truth.

Chicago, Ill.

From personal knowledge, having used it myself and in my family, and from the enthusiastic commendation of numerous customers, I have no hesitancy in pronouncing Tetterine to be unmeasurably superior to any remedy known to me for skin diseases. I have tried all the well known ones. I write this, the only testimonial I have ever given to a remedy, because I am deeply impressed with the extraordinary merits of Tetterine. C. H. McConnell, Mgr., McConnell Drug Co., 123 Clark St. Sent by mail for 5c. in stamps. J. T. Shurtline, Savannah, Ga.

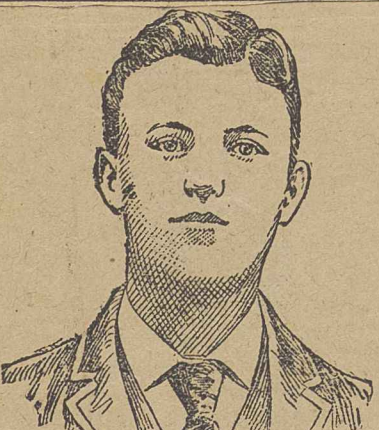
F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., Props. of Hall's Catarrh Cure, offer \$100 reward for a case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for testimonials, free. Sold by Druggists, etc.

Health in Your Vest Pocket!

A box of Ripens Tablets can be stowed away in your vest pocket. It costs you only 50 cents, and may save you as many dollars' worth of time and doctor bills.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has no equal as a Cough and Spitting Cure. F. M. Arnott, 38 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y., May 9, 1894.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.



Scrofula Taints

Lurk in the blood of almost everyone. Even in its worst form, however, scrofula can be cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. This is proved by the following and hundreds of other cases:

"I write to tell what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for me. My case was scrofula in its worst form. A large tumor gathered under my chin on the left side and continued to grow until it was as large as a hen's egg. I had it lanced and had to keep a poultice on it all the time. I had tried many remedies, but my trouble lingered and I had about given up when I happened to read about Hood's Sarsaparilla. I concluded to try it, and after taking almost seven bottles I am again enjoying the best of health. The sore is completely healed. Hood's Sarsaparilla effecting a permanent cure." CLARENCE ALLEN, Oil City, Kentucky. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye today. This is the season when such a medicine is most needed, because at this time the blood is full of impurities. Get Only Hood's.

Hood's Pills the after-dinner pill and family cathartic. 25c.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR

IMPERIAL GRANUM

IT IS THE BEST FOOD FOR NURSING MOTHERS, INFANTS AND CHILDREN

JOHN CARLE & SONS, New York.

Treated free. Positively CURED. Remedies of this kind cured many thousands of cases of skin diseases. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed. BOOK of testimonials of miraculous cures sent FREE. TEN DAYS TREATMENT FURNISHED FREE BY MAIL. DR. H. H. CLEGG & SONS, Specialists, Atlanta, Ga.

Am. N. U. No. 19, 1895.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

LIVE WASHINGTON NOTES.

No Re-Opening of the Income Tax Cases as to Points Decided.

THE SHIP CANAL COMMISSION.

Secretary Herbert Contemplates Attending the Opening Ceremonies of the Kiel Canal—Orders to Postmasters—Treasury Receipts and Expenditures.

Will Not Go to Kiel.

Secretary Herbert has decided not to attend the Kiel canal celebration on June 16, notwithstanding the special invitation which, it is understood, was extended to him by the German government.

Treasury Statement.

The treasury receipts for April, ending Tuesday, were only \$34,247,000, or \$8,704,000 less than the expenditures. The deficit for the fiscal year to date is officially stated at \$45,247,000. During the month the gold reserve increased \$656,000, standing at \$91,289,000.

Orders to Postmasters.

Judge Thomas, assistant attorney general for the postoffice department, issued fraud orders against the publishers' collection agency, which continues to use the "so-called newspaper laws" to force collections. Postmasters at St. Paul, Pittsburgh and Chicago, where the company has offices, were notified to stop its mail matter.

Outgo Exceeds Income.

The official treasury statement of the receipts and expenditures of the government for the last ten months, with two days estimated, makes the receipts stand at \$900,000,000 and the expenditures over receipts \$40,000,000. The interest payments for the fiscal year to date have been \$29,000,000 or 11 per cent of the total receipts of the government.

Income Tax Rerearing.

Regarding the recent statement of Chief Justice Fuller on the rehearing of the income tax case, Joseph H. Choate said Friday: "I understand that if Justice Jackson is well enough to sit, all matters not yet decided in the case are to be argued. Certainly the entire case will not be reopened, for parts of it are already decided." Mr. Choate said that he "supposed" he would appear in the case.

Herbert to go to Kiel.

Secretary Herbert will probably go to Kiel in June on one of the United States men-of-war and witness the naval demonstration in honor of the opening of the canal. The experience of Assistant Secretary McAdoo, who has just returned from a trip to the West Indies on the Columbia, has no doubt been influential in turning the secretary's mind in the direction of the trip to Kiel. Anyhow, he is seriously considering it, says so, and will, in all probability, go.

The Canal Commission.

Secretary Herbert has attached to the Canal Commission, as medical attendant to the party. Colonel Ludlow, the army member, and Alfred Noble, the civilian engineer, went to New York Friday night to examine the plans and contracts at the company's office. Commander Endicott, the naval member, will join them on Monday, and it is expected that the examination will be completed all next week. The board will return to Washington and according to the present intention will embark on the cruiser Montgomery at Mobile May 7.

The Most Efficient Ship Yet Built.

The official report of the initial trial of the cruiser Minneapolis has reached the navy department, and shows that the vessel is practically faultless even under the extreme conditions of the service. Her run in the tropics for forty-eight hours, part of it without draft, proved her the most efficient ship yet built for the navy, and as a result of her performance her contractors will be promptly paid the reserve sum held by the government pending her complete acceptance. Without an effort the Minneapolis maintained a speed within a small fraction of twenty knots without using blowers for assisting her fires, which, in the tropics, is unprecedented.

Indian Affairs and Appointments.

The Indian office puts no credence in reports from Winnipeg that the Turtle Mountain Chippewa Indians in North Dakota have gone on the war path.

John E. Risley, of New York, will be appointed United States consul-general at Havana to succeed Mr. Williams, who has been granted leave of absence for sixty days, but is not expected to return to Havana.

The president has appointed seven members of the board of visitors to the military academy, and with the congressional members the board is composed as follows: Senator Villas, of Wisconsin; Frye, of Maine; Representatives Wheeler, of Alabama; Washington, of Tennessee; and Millican, of Maine; Frank P. Blair, of Illinois; Gen. Thomas J. Wood, of Ohio; Al Knott, of Maryland; Dr. E. G. Janeway, of New York; Gurney Butler, of Massachusetts; John M. Wright, of Kentucky; and Peter Harrison, of Virginia.

The Last of the Lotteries.

The postoffice department has received reports that the anti-lottery law passed by the last congress has been most effective in breaking up that business in the United States. Postoffice Inspector Dice, at New Orleans, reports that two agents, L. A. Guardian and D. M. Slocum, representing the Louisiana Grand Lottery, the Louisiana State Lottery and the Honduras National Lottery Companies, all of New Orleans, were prevented by this law from continuing business, and both are indicted. In the case of Guardian he was found guilty of one offense and indicted over 100 times at various places. He recently filed an affidavit to the effect that he was no longer in the lottery business. Several indictments have also been found against Slocum, who will be brought to trial during the fall term of court.

The Emperor Signs the Treaty.

Much gratification is expressed at the state department over the reported acquiescence by China in the treaty of peace with Japan, as ratifications of the treaty have to be exchanged at Peking before May 3, and as that point is at least four days' journey from Peking, it is regarded as strongly probable that the treaty which was signed by the Chinese emperor is already on its way to the appointed place of ratification. The Japanese emperor ratified the instrument more than a week ago.

Little importance is attached at the department to newspaper reports of Russia's possible interference. It is predicted that Russia will not be heard from again in connection with Japan's attitude. So far as the United States is concerned, the statement is reiterated without reserve that no European alliance against Japan will cause this government to enter into an agreement with England or any other power to offset it.

Decrease in Immigration.

Never before have the immigration laws been enforced more rigidly, and one result of this restrictive policy is shown in the falling off of nearly 50 per cent. since 1893. Every immigrant is required to pass a searching examination before he is permitted to land, and if there is good reason to believe that he belongs to any prohibited class he is at once returned to the country whence he came, at the expense of the steamship company bringing him over.

During the last year or two, the steamship companies have found it to their interest to co-operate with the officials in keeping out undesirable persons and the results of these combined efforts have been very satisfactory.

The Italian government has also rendered valuable assistance, and to this agency is largely due the credit of breaking up the padrone system which for many years has put the Italian immigrant in this country in a condition bordering on slavery.

The German government is also taking an active interest in the immigration question, and through its efforts, large numbers of undesirable Russians are prevented from crossing the German frontier and taking passage for America. Baron Hirsch's society is exerting its influence to prevent the coming to this country of pauper Russian Jews.

Naval Officers Must Not Lie.

The court martial of a naval officer for perjury is a novelty in naval experience in the United States, so far as the best memories go. This, however, is the leading specification under which the Medical Inspector Edward Kershner, fleet surgeon of Admiral Meade's squadron, has been ordered by Secretary Herbert to appear before a court martial at the New York navy yard on Monday, May 6.

The first charge relates to a violation of the naval regulations by Dr. Kershner in forwarding privately to Surgeon-General Tryon and Medical Director Delvan Bloodgood, retired, substantial evidence of the failure of the doctor to go as ordered on board a Nova Scotia vessel at Bridgetown, Barbados, in response to an emergency call. These documents were subsequently published in newspapers in the United States.

The second charge is that of scandalous conduct to the destruction of good morals, and its first specification recites that Dr. Kershner before a court of inquiry on the New York at Kingston on oath testified that no copy of any part of the correspondence and left his hands except a second endorsement of the admiral, well knowing that his sworn testimony was false and intended to deceive.

Naval officers declare there is no record of such a case. In March, 1893, Commander James D. Graham, commanding the Monitor at Richmond, was convicted of a simple falsehood, but not of perjury.

Hannibal I. Kimball D. ad.

Hannibal I. Kimball, who died last Saturday night at the residence of his brother, E. N. Kimball, in Brookline, Mass., was a prominent citizen of Atlanta, Ga., and had lived there for twenty-five years subsequently moving to the south, not only in the development of the railroad enterprises but a large part of his own fortune, but bringing a large amount of northern and foreign capital into the country.

Pirate Moors Massacre a Crew.

The Dutch brigantine Anna was towed into Gibraltar Tuesday. She reports that on the afternoon of April 28, while becalmed off the Rif coast, a party of Moors attacked her and killed the members of the crew and wounded the captain and mate.

After massacring the crew the pirates carried off the provisions and cargo of the vessel.

A River Steamer Goes Down.

A telephone message from Carthage, Tenn., states that the steamer I. Rhean, engaged in the upper Cumberland river trade, sank Saturday afternoon fifty miles above that town during a heavy wind. She had a large cargo, was bound for that port and the loss is heavy. No lives were lost.

Miner's Wages Revised.

The Minnesota Iron company has announced a 10 per cent. raise in wages for its 1,000 employees, beginning May 1. This means a good deal to the miners; to the company means \$6,000 more a month. The company's shipments for the season will now run about 4,000 tons daily.

Mail Carrier Murdered.

Emilio Saens, mail carrier between Rio Grande City, Texas, and Brownsville, was found murdered about twenty miles from the former city Tuesday afternoon. No further particulars yet. A detachment of United States troops from Fort Ringgold has gone to the scene of the murder.

Cold Blooded Murder.

Columbus Phelps, well-to-do farmer, shot and killed his half brother, Henry Phelps, who is also a farmer, at the latter's house, six miles from Bowling Green, Ky., Monday morning, because the latter refused to accept a bribe to testify falsely to clear the murderer's son from horse stealing.

STATE TOPICS.

Late News Items of General Interest to Alabamians.

A Dwelling Burned.

S. P. Hunter's house at Banks was destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock Monday morning. It was fully insured.

D. H. Marbury.

Mr. D. H. Marbury, of Roseman, one of the largest lumber dealers and saw mill operators in the south, died at his home Friday.

Accidental Discharge of a Gun.

Captain J. F. Lumsden, of Selma, who lost his hand by the accidental discharge of a gun some weeks ago, broke the injured arm while turning in the bed. He is resting well.

Chance for Capital.

There is not a vacant dwelling or business house in Andalusia, says the Covington Times, and the demand is enormous. Here is a chance for some wide-awake, enterprising business man with a few hundred dollars to invest in a paying and permanent business.

Preacher for the Mines.

Special Officer Thurber, of the Sloss Iron & Steel company arrived from Montgomery county at the mines with Fleming, a colored preacher, who will do a short term at Coalburg for larceny. Fleming was accompanied by his Bible and hymn book.

They Get One Year Each.

Deputies Marshal C. C. Smith and United States Commissioner Laird, both, convicted of a conspiracy to defraud the government, were sentenced Friday night by Judge Boardman at Huntsville. They were given one year each in the Winston county jail.

Run Over by a Train.

E. C. Barker, formerly of Pike county, was run over by a train which he went out to flag on the Alabama Midland, near Donaldsonville, Ga., at 3 o'clock Monday morning. He had his legs cut off and an arm broken, but is not dead.

Machinery all In.

The machinery for the Lowndes factory and machine shops has begun to arrive and will be running in a few days. The building is ready and a side track runs into the yards from the Memphis and Charleston and Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroads. About forty skilled machinists will be employed at good wages.

Cheap Cows.

Late Thursday evening, a boy by the name of Poor drove five cows to Oxford and sold them to W. T. Smith for \$8. It was afterward found out that the cows had been stolen. The boy at once took the train for Heflin. Chief of Police Bartlett wired the marshal at that place to arrest him, but he could not be found and he is still at large.

Assault With Intent to Kill.

E. N. Sneed, one of the participants in the Dudley-Browning shooting at Selma last Friday, was arraigned before Mayor Stewart Monday evening, charged with assault with intent to kill and with carrying concealed pistols. On the first charge, the mayor placed the bond at \$500, to await the action of the grand jury.

Our Gulf Port Looking Up.

Some of the Southern cities are making a great advance in their commerce. The exports from Mobile in the last nine months amounted in value to \$4,160,344, against \$2,298,370 during the corresponding months of the preceding year. There was an increase of imports in the last eight months equal to 93 per cent. There is every reason to believe that the future growth of business in Mobile will show even more rapid rate of progression.

Drank From the Wrong Bottle.

H. L. Cooper, a machinist residing on Ridge street, Girard, happened to a serious accident about 6 o'clock Sunday afternoon. He took from his closet a bottle he thought to be whiskey, and hastily placing it to his mouth drank a large quantity and fell to the floor in great agony. His wife ran to his assistance, to discover he had drunk a quantity of ammonia. Medical aid was at once secured and everything possible done to save his life. Reports just received say death will doubtless come from strangulation on account of the swollen parts so irritated by the drug.

A Rascal Betrays Himself.

A man giving three different names at as many different places went to Troy Monday and played mule. He obtained money on that pretence, was arrested for bagging, tried in the city court and fined.

He went out and obtained more money on the mule scheme, but was arrested in a barroom, where he talked glibly. He is in jail and will plead guilty. He gave his name as Dock O'Cam, Luther Belsion and John Dillon. He is about 5 feet 9 inches high, has sandy complexion, two fingers off right hand, and has been working on a farm near here. He tell many tales about himself.

Life in the Old Land Yet.

On the 6th of November and the 12th of December, 1895, the business part of Evergreen was almost entirely destroyed by fire. Only eight business houses out of twenty-five or thirty escaped destruction. Though sad and dark the hour seemed, our people did not despond, but with a spirit and determination born of necessity, they at once set to work in the cleared and smoking path of the fire field, and with a will and a perseverance which has always characterized them, they have erected one building after another, until today a new brick house stands on almost every lot where old frame structures stood before the two fires.

Jefferson County Chert Selected.

The Montgomery County Board of Revenue met Monday in regular session and let out several contracts for materials to be used on the extension of the Mobile road and for building a bridge. The contract for the broken stone was awarded to J. W. Worthington of Birmingham at 30 cents per cubic yard. He was also awarded the contract for furnishing the chert selected by the board after its recent trip to Jefferson county. The price by the bid is 27 1/2 cents per cubic yard on the cars at Birmingham. There were several other bids from Jefferson county contractors, but all things being carefully considered, the Worthington bid was thought to be the best.

General Ferguson's Staff.

General Fred S. Ferguson, major general commanding the Alabama division of the United Confederate Veterans has named the officers of his staff as follows:

Colonel William C. Ward, judge advocate general; Lieutenant Colonel Willis J. Milner, aide-de-camp; Lieutenant Colonel Robert G. Hewitt, aide-de-camp; Lieutenant Colonel Hughes, aide-de-camp; Lieutenant Colonel A. J. Tarrant, aide-de-camp; Captain Hugh Morrow, secretary and treasurer.

General Ferguson has commanded that companies will, without delay, send to Adjutant General Harvey E. Jones, of Montgomery, complete lists of their delegates to the Houston convention.

THE LONG AGONY IS OVER.

The Court Completed and Peter Turney is Governor.

During all Friday morning and afternoon the general assembly of Tennessee in joint convention engaged in listening to argument in the gubernatorial contest, and just before supper adopted a resolution to convene at night and remain in session until a vote should be reached. The speakers Friday were Heiskell, Lederwood, Travis and Caldwell for Turney, and Butler, Baker, Jarvis and Bath for Evans.

When the joint convention assembled at night there was a crowd of spectators and excitement was intense. The impression had gained ground that Evans would be seated. Mr. Jarvis, in behalf of Turney, resumed his argument. He was followed by Bath, democrat, who was opposed to voting Turney into office. Representative King replied to him. The debate was closed by Senator Caldwell, chairman of the investigating committee.

The vote occurred on a motion to substitute the minority for the majority report and resulted: Yeas, 57; nays, 71. The motion to adopt the majority report, recommending that Peter Turney be declared elected governor, was put and carried—70 yeas and 57 nays. The chair announced the vote for governor as follows: Turney, 94,794; Evans, 92,440; Mims 33,088. A resolution declaring Peter Turney the governor was adopted and the joint convention adjourned.

TORNADO, HAVOC AND DEATH.

Hundreds of Houses Wrecked and Scores of People Killed.

Northwest Iowa was devastated by a cyclone Friday evening. Near Sioux Center, where the storm first struck, four school houses were wrecked while the schools were in session. Two teachers and a large number of children were killed. Fifteen bodies have been recovered. The towns here from in the path of the storm are Perkins, Doon, Lyon county and Sibley in Osceola. According to latest reports three men were killed at Perkins, ten at Doon and four or five at Sibley. It is estimated that in the towns and the country the dead will number 75 to 100. The heavy rain and intense darkness, after the tornado had swept by greatly impeded all efforts to find and relieve the injured.

Sioux center was wrought in.

POSTPONED INDEFINITELY.

The Debs Conspiracy Case—The Ground of This Procedure.

The Debs trial on the conspiracy charge has been continued indefinitely. This announcement was made Saturday afternoon by General Black, United States district attorney, after a conference with C. S. Darrow, one of the attorneys for the defendants. General Black's action was the result of instructions contained in a letter from Attorney-General Olney. General Black said: "The government of the United States is not willing to appear as a prosecutor of its citizens. At this time the cases of these men are pending in the supreme court of the United States. All the vital facts presented in the record are before the court. The court cannot and will not render a decision which will not involve other questions than those of jurisdiction. Hence the postponement."

CUBANS FOR LAW AND ORDER.

They Arrest Murderers and Surrender Them to Spanish Authorities.

Cuban advicees are that a married woman and her paramour murdered her husband at Campeche, secreting the body in a closet. They fled to the insurgent camp, where General Maceo instructed Captain Vega to arrest the murderers and deliver them to the Spanish authorities. Four men were detailed to deliver them to Campeche, in the province of Yucatan.

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headache and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAFETY, CALIF. NEW YORK, N.Y.

Was Absent From His Post.

The coroner's inquiry into the sinking of the North German Lloyd steamer Elbe on January 30, was resumed at Lowestoft, England, Tuesday. Sharp, the steward of the British steamer Crathie, which ran into and sank the Elbe, testified that he went on deck at 5 o'clock on the morning of the collision and saw on the port side what looked like several lights on fishing boats. Then, he continued, he went to the gallery, where the fire was burning, and found there the mate and the lookout man, and they all stayed there until the collision occurred.

Court-Martialed and Shot.

Benjamin Gallego, Lieutenant Fifth battalion, Peninsular regiment, of Spain, who was court-martialed, was shot on the 24th ult., at Santiago de Cuba. He was in command of sixty men, in custody of arms and ammunition at Juraguacita. He was surprised on Sunday the 21st, by the insurgents and disarmed in a saloon. Seventy rifles and 6,000 rounds of ammunition were captured. Gallego and the soldiers were released. The authorities placed all under arrest and condemned Gallego to be shot. The others were continued.



They Live at Sea.

Steamship agents are not at all surprised at the allegations that have been made against an American woman of some property, who is now the subject of a suit to restrain her from spending the rest of her fortune in traveling back and forth on the Atlantic. She inherited \$100,000, and has already spent \$85,000 of it in traveling between this country and England. Her prospective heirs have made an attempt to restrain her from spending the other \$15,000 on the ocean, and a great deal of comment has been aroused over her curious taste for sea travel.

Steamship men insist that it is by no means an exceptional instance, and that there are literally hundreds of people who spend a considerable part of their lives on the sea. Some of them travel for their health. An instance is cited of a man who has made nearly 200 voyages across the ocean, who is always comfortable when at sea, and can hardly endure living ashore on account of the asthma. Another is a consumptive, and believes that the sea will prolong his life; and there are others who suffer from neuralgia to such an extent that he had the bones of his jaw removed and a silver plate substituted in the vain hope of relief, and who claims that when at sea he does not know what the sensation of pain is. These are a few instances, but there are many other people who take sea voyages on account of the excitement attending it, and who think nothing of making a dozen voyages a year.

Dr. PIERCE'S

FAVORITE

PRESCRIPTION

FOR

WEAK WOMEN.

On first introducing this world-famed medicine to the afflicted, and for many years thereafter, it was sold under a Positive Guarantee of giving entire satisfaction in every case for which it is recommended. So uniformly successful did it prove in curing the diseases, derangements and weaknesses of women that claims for the return of money paid for it were exceedingly rare. Since its manufacture can now point to thousands of noted cures effected by it in every part of the land, they believe its past record a sufficient guarantee of its great value as a curative agent, therefore, they now rest its claims to the confidence of the afflicted solely upon that record. By all medicine dealers.

McELREES

WINE OF CARDUI.

THE GREAT

AND BE

HEALED

For Female Diseases.

Look out for another issue of bonds.

Coin financial school is playing havoc with the gold bugs.

The debate in Chicago recently between W. H. Harvey and Prof. Laughlin was an eye opener to the people. Prof. Laughlin admitted the contention of the advocates of free coinage, that the free coinage of silver would at once enhance the price of every thing, thereby enabling the men in debt to get better prices for the produce they have to sell.

Gradually the mask is being thrown off and the tories of America, headed by the arch traitor, Cleveland, are beginning to show their hands. The conspirators greatly mistake the temper of the people if they think they can succeed in their nefarious plans. There is enough of the spirit of '76 left among the people to teach the traitors a lesson that they will long remember.

A GOLD BUG ARGUMENT.

If we have the free coinage there would be the premium of about 18 ounces of silver as a premium - over every ounce of gold coin in circulation. Free coinage would mean the immediate adoption of the single silver standard. Free coinage of silver would not increase the quantity of money. Since gold must be inevitably driven out, the free coinage of silver would result in a diminution of the quantity of money. May 1st 1895, the official of the gold circulation was \$768,000,000. To adopt free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 when the market ratio is about 24 to 1, would mean instant retirement from circulation of nearly \$600,000,000, of gold circulation. It could not change prices, therefore increasing the amount of medium in exchange. The way it would act, however, would be to change the prices of everything, because reckoned in a cheaper medium than that of gold.

For example, a pair of gloves worth 10 cents in gold would exchange for about 210 cents in silver. A dozen of eggs now selling at 15 cents would sell for about 30 cents, and everything we buy would rise in proportion. As free coinage of silver would inevitably result in a rise of prices, so it would immediately result in a fall of wages. Its first effect would be to diminish the purchasing power of all things. The men who get \$2,500 or \$100,000 a year as a fixed rate of wages or salary, would find that he can buy just half as much as now. It has been one of the undisputed facts of history that when prices rise the wages are the last to advance, and when prices fall wages are the first to decline.

Free coinage of silver would make all the artificers of the laborers consumption cost him 100 per cent more unless he can get a rise in his wages by dint of strikes and quarrels and all the consequent dissatisfaction arising from friction between the employer and the employed. Are we willing to sacrifice the interest of the laboring class to the demands of certain owners of silver mines who are trying to hoodwink the people with the cry of more money? The proposition to adopt a depreciated standard of value is simply an attempt to transform from the great mass of the community who have been provident, industrious and successful, a portion of their savings and gains into the pockets of those men who have been either idle, extravagant or unfortunate. The provisions which have been made for old age, for sickness, for death for widows and orphans or by insurance will be depreciated in the same ratio.

"No invasion of hostile armies, burning and destroying of country, could by any possibility equal the desolation and ruin which would thus be forced upon the great mass of the people." Such desolation, moreover, does not fall alike upon the shrewd and unsophisticated. The great ones, bankers and the like, will be easily able to take care of themselves, while we plain people will be robbed of our hard earnings without any hope of compensation. It is not supposed that free coinage of silver will help the debtor. It will do the contrary. Not only will it prevent a person in distress from being able to borrow when he needs it, but it will create conditions that will make it impossible for the debtors to meet their indebtedness, but greater than all objections is that of public dishonor and repudiation. No trick or sophistry can make the cancelling of debt anything but dishonesty and cheating.

Were free coinage of silver to be passed, it would mean that every depositor in a savings bank, every investor in a loan association, every holder of a life insurance, every recipient of a pension would have their dues reduced one half. It is possible that there is something behind this free coinage scheme not

really discovered. It is possible that it is aimed against the great masses of the industrial element, and serve the interests of rich and great corporations. The bonded debt of the railroad of the United States is about \$6,000,000,000.

If free coinage of silver were introduced it would enable these railroads to pay off their debts with what is now equivalent to about \$3,000,000,000. They would thus be relieved of the necessity of paying to small investors, who have taken their bonds on behalf of these corporations, and now own them, and it is only a few of such corporations and railroads that have outstanding indebtedness that has run a long time, and which could have been paid before the period of 1873.

The ordinary average of mortgages on the farms and real estate is not much over five or six years. These mortgages do not run back to 1873, before the demonetization of silver. Consequently free coinage would be legalized fraud. It would give the sanction of the government to cheating.

The above extract from Prof. Laughlin's speech at Chicago the other night in his joint debate with W. H. Harvey the author of coins financial school, shows conclusively that, if he is correct in his argument, that the people of the south and west need free coinage, because he says it would at once result in a rise of prices, a dozen eggs now selling at 15 cents would sell for about 30 cents, and every thing we buy would rise in proportion. According to his argument, the free coinage of silver would hurt the man with a fixed income or salary. If the free coinage of silver will double the prices of all things, then the farmers of the United States will be able to pay their debts with half the produce they can at present prices. This would bring prosperity to this county quicker than any thing that could be done for when the farmers are prosperous, all other avocations will prosper alike; the laborers will get better wages, the Doctor and Lawyer will collect their fees and the sun shine of prosperity will light up every nook and corner of the south and west.

TAX SALE.

The State of Alabama, Shelby county.

Under and by virtue of decrees of the Probate Court for said county, rendered on the 20th day of May, 1895, I will, on the 24th day of June 1895, proceed to sell at public outcry to the highest bidder, for cash, before the court house door of said county, within the legal hours of sale, the following described parcels of real estate assessed to the following named persons and to "Owner Unknown" for the payment of the taxes for the year 1894, and fees and costs, as shown opposite or under each parcel.

This the 21st day of May 1895.

A. F. SMITH,

Tax Collector.

BEAT 1.

Sol Kohn, 1 lot in Shelby city, lot 6 block 95. Taxes 34 cents, cost \$1.95, printers fee 1.47.

Sam Bailey, est. of, e hf of n e q of sec 1 tp 24 r 14 e, tax and costs \$4.50 adv. 96 cts.

R. B. Catter, 1 lot in Shelby in block 4, tax and costs \$2.30, adv. 68 cts.

Green Johnson, 1 lot in Columbiana tax and costs \$3.12 adv. 52 cts.

N. B. Mardis, Est. of French Nabors admx. n e q of n e q and all that part of n e q of n e q and s hf of s e q that is not sold to Joseph Vershot, n hf of n e q and s e q of n e q ex. cep the s hf of n e q heretofore sold to Vershot and others and all that part not sold off s w q and s e q all in sec 20 tp 21 r 1 w, tax and costs \$7.75, adv. 2.36

Oliver Morrow, e hf of e hf of s w q of n e q of sec 17 tp 22 r 1 e, tax and costs \$2.38, adv. 1.15

Mary Rushons, n w q of n w q and n e q of n w q of sec 1 tp 24 r 14 e, tax and costs \$2.30, adv. 1.15

T. W. Shrader, n w q of s w q of sec 14 tp 20 r 1 w, n w q of s e q of sec 15 tp 20 r 1 w, tax and costs \$3.95 adv. 1.50

Scott Butler and Nelson, J. H. Scott, agt. 1 house and lot in Columbiana, tax and costs \$2.30, adv. 85 cts.

Rachel Steadman, 1 house and lot in Columbiana, tax and costs \$2.33, adv. 60 cts.

J. W. Teague, part of n w q of s w q of sec 31 tp 21 r 1 e and a part of n e q of n w q of sec 24 tp 22 r 1 w, tax and costs \$3.25, adv. 1.70

Will Welch, 6 acres in s w q of n e q of sec 12 tp 22 r 1 w, Tax and cost \$3.23, adv. 1.00

Marcus Meyer, 1 lot in Shelby city, lot 14 block 115. Taxes 34 cents, cost \$1.95, printers fee 1.47

G S Patterson, 1 lot in Shelby city, lot 4 block 118. Taxes 68 cents, cost \$1.95, printers fee 1.47

C. H. Carpenter, 1 lot in Shelby city, lot 10 block 94. Taxes 34 cents, cost \$1.95, printers fee 1.47

D F Constantine, 1 lot in Shelby city, lot 10 block 98. Taxes 34 cents, cost \$1.95 printers fee 1.47

Clark & Co., 4 lots in Shelby city, lot 18 block 98, lot 12 block 90, lot 16 block 89, lot 2 block 90. Taxes \$1.36 cor. \$1.95 printers fee 2.17

Hal D Coffin, 1 lot in Shelby city, lot 10 block 97. Taxes 34 cents, cost \$1.95 printers fee 1.47

Mrs H A Damsbury, 2 lots in Shelby city, lot 6 block 96, lot 28 block 116. Taxes 68 cents, cost \$1.95, printers fee 1.75

R H Gooden, 1 lot in Shelby city, lot 20 block 95. Taxes 34 cents, cost \$1.95, printers fee 1.47

J B Gooden, 2 lot in Shelby city, lot 10 block 94. Taxes 34 cents, cost \$1.95, printers fee 1.47

W C Harrell, 1 lot in Shelby city, lot 2 block 114. Taxes 34 cents, cost \$1.95, printers fee 1.47

H A Reynolds, 1 lot in Shelby city, lot 14 block 98. Taxes 34 cents, cost \$1.95, printers fee 1.47

Jos Saks & Co., 1 lot in Shelby city, lot 10 block 119. Taxes 34 cents, cost \$1.95, printers fee 1.47

Austen Stern, 2 lots in Shelby city, lot 12 block 99, lot 8 block 97. Taxes 68 cents, cost \$1.95, printers fee 1.93

Thomas White, 1 lot in Shelby city, lot 19 block 101. Taxes 34 cents, cost \$1.95, printers fee 1.47

S Stern, 1 lot in Shelby city, lot 16 block 115. Taxes and cost \$2.16, printers fee 1.26

C A Smith, 1 lot in Shelby city, lot 20 block 114. Taxes and cost \$2.23, printers fee 1.38

B F Taylor, 1 house and lot in Shelby city, lot 32 block 115. Taxes and cost \$2.38, printers fee 1.47

E D Bowles, 1 lot in Shelby city. Taxes and cost \$2.39, printers fee 1.19

W R Bibb, SE 1/4 of SE 1/4, Sec 4 Tp 22 r 2 w. Taxes and cost \$1.99, printers fee 1.75

J P Condon, NW 1/4, Sec 26 Tp 18 r 1 e. Taxes and cost \$5.53, printers fee 1.75

Dennis Carr, half interest in NW 1/4 of NW 1/4, Sec 15 Tp 20 r 3 w. Taxes and cost \$2.39, printers fee 1.89

W H M Carroll, 30 acres in NE 1/4 of NW 1/4, Sec 24 Tp 22 r 1 w. Taxes and cost \$2.21, printers fee 2.10

Mrs R G A Davis, SE 1/4 of NW 1/4, Sec 3 tp 18 r 1 e. Taxes and cost \$4.55, printers fee 1.89

J A M Davis, 1 lot in Columbiana. Taxes and cost \$1.66, printers fee 1.89

G A Hammill, SW 1/4 of SW 1/4, Sec 8 Tp 20 r 1 e, NE 1/4 of NE 1/4, Sec 18 Tp 19 r 1 e. Taxes and cost \$5.53, printers fee 2.59

Sam W John, 1 house and lot at Shelby Springs. Taxes and cost \$4.93, printers fee 1.19

J P Knahe, e hf of n e q and s e q of s e q, sec 26 tp 18 r 1 w, n w q and w hf of s e q, sec 36 tp 18 r 1 w, s e q of n e q, sec 12 tp 19 r 2 w, n hf of n e q and e q of n w q and s hf of s w q, sec 26 tp 19 r 2 w. Taxes and cost \$14.63, printers fee 5.60

Mackey Norton & Co., n e q of n e q and e hf of w hf of n e q and w hf of n e q of s e q, sec 16 tp 19 r 1 e. Taxes and cost \$3.23, printers fee 2.87

M J Manning, 2 lots in Shelby city, lot 3 block 95, lot 18 block 120. Taxes and cost \$2.63, printers fee 1.75

A G Pitner, 1 lot in Shelby city, lot 8 block 96. Taxes and cost \$2.29, printers fee 1.33

Owner unknown, n w q of n w q of sec 14 tp 22 r 1 e. Taxes 68 cents, fees and cost \$1.95, printers fee 2.10

Owner unknown, n hf of s w q of sec 16 tp 22 r 1 w, tax \$1.36, fees and cost \$1.95, printers fee 2.10

Owner unknown, s e q of s w q of sec 16 tp 22 r 1 w, tax 68 cents, fees and cost \$1.95, printers fee 2.10

Owner unknown, n w q of n e q of sec 19 tp 21 r 1 e. Taxes 68 cents, fees and cost \$1.95, printers fee 2.10

Owner unknown, e hf of s w q of sec 27 tp 21 r 1 e. Taxes \$1.36, fees and cost \$1.95, printers fee 2.10

Owner unknown, n hf of s e q and s e q of s e q of sec 27 tp 21 r 1 e. Taxes \$2.04, fees and cost \$1.95, printers fee 2.33

Owner unknown, n hf of n w q of sec 20 tp 21 r 1 e. Taxes 68 cents, fees and cost \$1.95, printers fee 2.10

Owner unknown, s e q of s w q of sec 30 tp 21 r 1 e. Taxes 68 cents, fees and cost \$1.95, printers fee 2.10

Owner unknown, s w q of n w q of sec 34 tp 21 r 1 e. Taxes 68 cents, fees and cost \$1.95, printers fee 2.10

Owner unknown, n hf of n w q of sec 34 tp 21 r 1 e. Taxes \$1.36, fees and cost \$1.95, printers fee 2.10

Owner unknown, n hf of n e q of sec 35 tp 21 r 1 w. Taxes 136, fees and cost \$1.95, printers fee 2.10

Owner unknown, s w q of n e q and s w q of n e q of sec 23 tp 21 r 2 w. Taxes \$2.04, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 2.53

Owner unknown, s hf of n w q of sec 25 tp 21 r 2 w. Taxes 136, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 2.10

Owner unknown, n hf of a w q and s w q of s w q of sec 23 tp 21 r 2 w. Taxes \$2.04, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 2.53

Owner unknown, n w q of n e q of sec 24 tp 21 r 2 w. Taxes 68 cents, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 2.10

Owner unknown, n w q of s w q of sec 25 tp 21 r 2 w. Taxes 68 cents, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 2.10

Owner unknown, s w q of s e q of sec 26 tp 21 r 2 w. Taxes 136, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 2.10

Owner unknown, e hf of n e q of sec 28 tp 21 r 2 w. Taxes 136, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 2.10

Owner unknown, e hf of s e q of sec 28 tp 21 r 2 w. Taxes 136, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 2.10

Owner unknown, s e q of s e q of sec 30 tp 21 r 2 w. Taxes 68 cents, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 2.10

Owner unknown, e hf of n e q of sec 32 tp 21 r 2 w. Taxes 68 cents, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 2.10

Owner unknown, n e q of n e q and n e q of n w q of sec 34 tp 21 r 2 w. Taxes 136, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 2.10

Owner unknown, n w q of n w q of sec 34 tp 21 r 2 w. Taxes 68 cents, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 2.10

Owner unknown, n w q of n w q of sec 34 tp 21 r 2 w. Taxes 68 cents, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 2.10

Owner unknown, n w q of n w q of sec 34 tp 21 r 2 w. Taxes 68 cents, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 2.10

Owner unknown, s hf of s w q of sec 9 tp 22 r 1 w. Taxes 136, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 2.10

Owner unknown, s hf of s w q of sec 9 tp 22 r 1 w. Taxes 136, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 2.10

Owner unknown, s hf of s e q of sec 9 tp 22 r 1 w. Taxes 136, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 2.10

Owner unknown, n w q of s e q of sec 10 tp 22 r 1 w. Taxes 68 cents, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 2.10

Owner unknown, s e q of n e q of sec 17 tp 22 r 1 w. Taxes 68 cents, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 2.10

BEAT 2.

John Morris, s e q of s w q of sec 13 tp 24 r 15 e. Tax and costs \$2.80, adv. 85 cts.

Owner unknown, w hf of s w q of sec three tp twenty-two r one e. Taxes one dollar and thirty-six cents, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75

Owner unknown, e hf of n e q of sec thirteen tp twenty-two r one e. Taxes one dollar and thirty-six cents, fees and cost one dollar and ninety-five cents, printers fee 1.75

Owner unknown, fractions "a" and "b" of sec twenty tp twenty-two r one e. (a) Taxes two dollars and thirteen cents, fees and cost one dollar and ninety-five cent, "a" 63 43-100, "b" 65 acres printers fee 2.17

BEAT 3.

C T Harrell, 4 acres in n w q of n e q, fractional part of sec 18 tp 20 r 3 w. Taxes 34 cents, fees and cost \$1.45, printers fee 2.17

Pilgreen and Campbell, part of n hf of s hf of n w q of sec 10 tp 22 r 2 w, tax and cost \$2.38 adv. 1.15

James W. Pilgreen, s hf of s e q of sec 16 tp 22 r 2 w, tax and costs \$2.80 adv. 96 cts

Henry Jackson, 1 house and lot near Shelby Springs, tax and cost \$3.21 adv. 60 cts.

Willis Pilgreen, 16 acres in the w hf of s e q of sec 18 tp 22 r 2 w, tax and costs \$3.34 adv. 1.10

E. M. Carlton, est. of 3 acres in n e q of s e q of sec 2 tp 24 r 13 e, tax and costs \$2.93 adv. 1.10

Owner unknown, n w q of n e q of sec 1 tp 24 r 13 e, taxes 68 cents, fees and cost \$1.95, printers fee 1.75

Owner unknown, e hf of n e q of sec 22 tp 24 r 13 e. Taxes \$1.36, fees and cost \$1.95, printers fee 1.75

Owner unknown, n w q of n e q and s e q of n e q of sec 11 tp 24 r 13 e. Taxes \$1.36, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 2.10

Owner unknown, e hf of s w q of sec 12 tp 24 r 13 e. Taxes \$1.36, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75

BEAT 4.

Henry Goode, 17 acres in n w q of n e q of sec 5 tp 24 r 12 e, tax and costs \$3.82 adv. 1.00

N M Lamley, 17 acres s hf of s e q of s w q of sec 34 tp 21 r 4 w, tax and costs \$3.60 adv. 1.00

E W Wilson, 17 acres in n w q of n e hf of sec 5 tp 24 r 12 e, tax and costs \$2.59 adv. 1.00

Owner unknown, n hf of n e q of sec 16 tp 21 r 3 w. Taxes 136, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75

Owner unknown, s w q of n e q of sec 17 tp 21 r 3 w. Taxes 68 cents, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75

Owner unknown, s w q of n e q of sec 17 tp 21 r 3 w. Taxes 68 cents, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75

Owner unknown, s e q of s w q of sec 18 tp 21 r 3 w. Taxes 68 cents, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75

Owner unknown, s w q of n e q of sec 17 tp 21 r 3 w. Taxes 68 cents, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75

Owner unknown, n hf of s e q of sec 22 tp 21 r 3 w. Taxes \$1.36, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75

Owner unknown, e hf of s e q of sec 26 tp 21 r 3 w. Taxes \$1.36, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75

Owner unknown, n e q of s e q of sec 31 tp 21 r 3 w. Taxes 68 cents, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75

Owner unknown, s hf of n w q and n e q of s w q of sec 32 tp 21 r 3 w. Taxes \$2.04, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 2.35

Owner unknown, s hf of s w q and s w q of s e q of sec 32 tp 21 r 3 w. Taxes \$2.04, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 2.35

Owner unknown, w hf of n w q of sec 35 tp 21 r 3 w. Taxes \$1.36, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75

Owner unknown, w hf of n e q of sec 2 tp 21 r 4 w. Taxes \$1.36, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75

Owner unknown, s e q of n w q of sec 2 tp 21 r 4 w. Taxes 68 cents, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75

Owner unknown, s w q of n e q of sec 3 tp 21 r 4 w. Taxes 68 cents, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75

Owner unknown, e hf of n e q of sec 38 tp 21 r 4 w. Taxes 136, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 2.10

Owner unknown, e hf of s e q of sec 28 tp 21 r 2 w. Taxes 136, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 2.10

Owner unknown, s hf of s w q of sec 3 tp 21 r 4 w. Taxes \$1.36, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75

Owner unknown, s e q of s e q of sec 3 tp 21 r 4 w. Taxes \$1.36, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75

Owner unknown, s hf of s w q of sec 6 tp 22 r 3 w. Taxes \$1.36, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75

Owner unknown, n hf of n w q of sec 7 tp 22 r 3 w. Taxes \$1.36, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75

Owner unknown, e hf of n e q of sec 9 tp 22 r 3 w. Taxes \$1.36, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75

Owner unknown, n w q of s e q and s hf of s e q of sec 13 tp 22 r 3 w. Taxes \$2.04, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 2.10

Owner unknown, n w q of s w q of sec 17 tp 22 r 3 w. Taxes 68 cents, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75

Owner unknown, s e q of n w q of sec 6 tp 22 r 1 w. Taxes 68 cents, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 2.10

Owner unknown, w hf of n e q of sec 9 tp 22 r 4 w. Taxes \$1.36, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75

Owner unknown, w hf of s e q of sec 10 tp 22 r 4 w. Taxes \$3.61, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75

Owner unknown, w hf of n w q of sec 14 tp 22 r 4 w. Taxes \$1.36, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75

VICTOR ATHLETIC GOODS

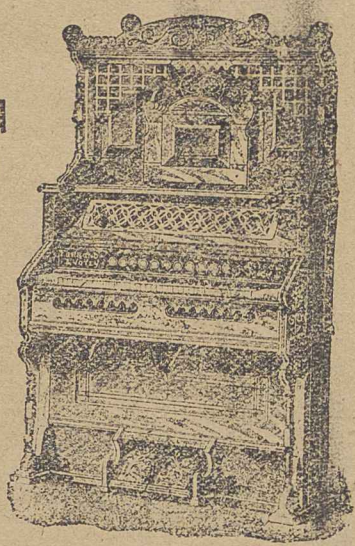
are the product of skilled workmen, and rank with Victor Bicycles in quality. We make the best baseballs, baseball bats, baseball gloves and mitts, tennis rackets, tennis balls, tennis nets, racket presses, racket cases, boxing gloves, footballs, football suits, football and gymnasium shoes, gymnasium supplies, sweaters, etc. We guarantee better goods for less money than asked by other manufacturers. If your local dealer does not keep Victor Athletic Goods, write for our illustrated catalogue.

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Makers of Victor Bicycles and Athletic Goods.
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SAN FRANCISCO. LOS ANGELES. PORTLAND.

DO YOU WANT A PIANO?

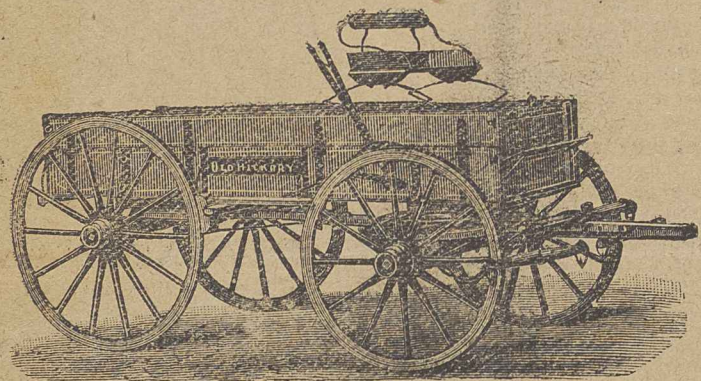
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THREE GREAT LEADERS.

Old Hickory, Studebaker and Tennessee Wagons.

BEAUTIFUL, DURABLE AND STRONG.

DOUBLE and SINGLE WAGON, DRAY and BUGGY

HARNESS.

Plow Gear, Breeching, Bridles, Saddles and Whips.

P. H. EARLE & CO.,

1918 First Ave., BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MFG. CO.

Have sold to consumers for 20 years, No. 119 Road Wagon. Largest and finest in America. Buggies and Harness this way. Ship with perfect to examine before any money is paid. If you pay freight both ways it is not satisfactory. Write for two years. Why pay an Agent \$10 to \$20 to order for you? Write your own order. Box 100. We take all the risk of damage in shipping.

WHOLESALE PRICES.
Spring Wagons, \$35 to \$50. Guaranteed same as sold for \$20 to \$25. Buggies, \$70 to \$100. Same as sold for \$10 to \$15. Top Buggies at \$42, \$50 as sold at \$25. Phaetons \$75 to \$100. Wagonettes, \$100 to \$125. Delivery Wagons and Road Carts.

OUR HARNESS
are all No. 1. One-harnessed. Single \$8 to \$20. Double Buggy, \$18 to \$25. Riding Saddles and Fly Nets 2 per cent. off for cash with order. 64-page illustrated Catalogue free. Address: **W.B. PRATT, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND.**

King of all Bicycles. Absolutely the Best.

Light Weight and Rigidity. Every Machine fully warranted.

Superior Material and Scientific Workmanship.

5 Styles

Highest Honors at the World's Columbian Exposition.

Send two-cent stamp for our 24-page Catalogue—A work of Art.

Monarch Cycle Company,
Retail Salesrooms, 280 Wabash Ave. Lake and Halsted Sts., CHICAGO, ILL.

Terrible Headaches RESULTING FROM DERANGEMENT OF STOMACH, LIVER, OR BOWELS, Relieved by



AYER'S PILLS
"I don't believe there ever was so good a pill made as Ayer's Cathartic Pills. They will do all you recommend them for and even more. When I have a cold and ache from head to heels, a dose or two of these pills is all the medicine needed to set me right again. For headache, they never fail. I have been a victim of terrible headaches, and have never found anything to relieve them so quickly as Ayer's Pills. Since I began taking this medicine, the attacks have been less and less frequent, until, at present, months have passed since I have had one."—C. E. NEWMAN, Dig Spur, Vt.

AYER'S PILLS
Prize Medal at World's Fair 1893

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

Published -- Every -- Thursday

Entered at the postoffice at Columbia, Ala., as second-class mail matter.

COLUMBIANA, MAY 23, 1895.

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One copy three months, \$1.50

Furnish Advertising Rates on Application

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

Mr. Joe Crenshaw, was in town Tuesday.

Irwin Bailey of Calera, was in the city Monday.

Dr. C. C. Oliver, of Shelby, was in the city Monday.

Dr. T. G. Nelson, of Harpersville, was in the city Sunday.

E. E. Lyman, of Montevallo was a visitor to our town Monday.

W. W. McCraw, of Oxford, is spending a few days in town this week.

R. E. McLean, left Monday for Texas to be absent for several days.

County court convenes Monday May 26th, and continues two weeks.

Misses Eva Weaver and Nora Jackson, spent Sunday on Yellow Leaf.

Miss D. B. McMath is visiting relatives and friends in Montevallo this week.

Frank Norris left for Anniston Tuesday to take charge of a paper to be started there.

T. C. Caldwell, of Birmingham was in the city Monday calling on his many friends and others.

Miss Emma Looney, of Talladega Springs, came over Tuesday to be present at the commencement of the School.

Jim Milstead left Monday for Colorado, where he goes to accept a position. We wish him much success.

If you want a reliable dye that will color an even brown or black, and will please and satisfy you every time, use Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers.

Quite a crowd of our citizens went out Tuesday morning to investigate a coal mine they have recently purchased about thirteen miles north of this city. We hope it will prove a success.

It is a fortunate day for a man when he first discovers the value of Ayer's Sarsaparilla as a blood-purifier. With this medicine, he knows he has found a remedy upon which he may rely, and that his life-long malady is at last conquered. Has cured others, will cure you.

Pulmonary consumption, in its early stages, may be checked by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It stops the distressing cough, soothes irritation of the throat and lungs, and induces much-needed repose. Hundreds have testified to the remarkable virtues of this preparation.

Columbian Literary Society.
On last Friday evening our Society met pursuant to adjournment, at the hospitable home of Rev. C. W. O'Hara.

Owing to the disagreeable state of the weather, the attendance was not so large as usual, but those present were highly entertained by the exercises of the evening, among the prominent features of which were, an essay by Miss Ida O'Hara, subject: Modesty, and the oration by Prof. Jno. B. Farrell subject "Coming events cast their shadows before them".

The next meeting of our Society will be held at the residence of Mr. J. R. White.

As this will probably be the last meeting in which some of our members will participate, we desire to make it one of the best and most enjoyable, and would like to have a full attendance.

JNO. S. LEPPER, JR., Cor. Sec'y.

PROGRAM

Of the Closing Exercises of the Columbian Fitting School.

FRIDAY, MAY 24.

FORENOON.

9:00—Song of Welcome -- School Invocation -- Rev. W. I. Sinnott Music.

Annual Address -- Rev. E. B. Teague Music Misses Lena and Pearl Hendrick Prize Declamation Contest

The Death of Hamilton L. Crumpton In The Signal Box -- Miss Nell Parker Erin's Flag -- E. LaTaste Music -- Miss Katie Looney

Burlesque Oration on Woman's Rights -- R. J. Hill Annie and Willie's Prayer -- Miss Lena Hendrick

The Unknown Speaker John Mooney Music.

Modern Slaves -- J. B. Farrell The Spanish Mother -- Ethel Greek The Bane of Our Republic -- H. Payne

Music.

The School-master's Guests -- Miss Katie Looney.

The Run Maniac -- E. B. Paul How Kate Shelly Crossed The Bridge. Miss Essie Mason.

Music -- Joseph Spencer.

AFTERNOON, 2 O'CLOCK.

Music.

Prize Declamation.

Parson Policy -- Belle Cromwell Davy and Goliath -- Pierce Mason The Stern Parent -- Eva Davis The Starless Crown Lizzie Williams

Music.

Scotland's Maiden Martyrs -- Pearl Hendricks

The American Flag -- Ocie Curlee How the Freckled Face Girl Entered the Missionary -- Mable Greek

Music.

Nell -- Pattie Mason Stonewall Jackson's Death T. Myrick Lottie's Message -- Lula Wilson The Fireman -- Walter O'Hara

Music.

Exercises of the Primary Department.

Neddie's Thanksgiving Visit -- A. P. Longshore

A Girl's Joy -- Onzell Verchot I'm a Big Man -- Walker Weaver Song -- Primary Department

Little Jack -- Lallage Longshore Harry's Arithmetic -- Mel Wilson Cause and Effect -- Arthur Armstrong

The Doll's Hospital -- Julia Liles Onzell Verchot, Linnie Seale, Lily Liles, Annie Longshore and Ada Williams

A Fellow's Mother -- Tommie Norr The Lost -- Cora Morgan Sam's Letter -- Herman Greek

Rock-a-bye-Baby -- Onzell Verchot, Linnie Seale

Dolly's First Letter -- Julia Liles Say "No" -- Houston Longshore

Courage -- Rufus O'Hara Little Helpers -- Julia Liles, Lily Liles and Annie Longshore

Dest Shining Eyes -- Linnie Seale Little Flo's Letter -- Annie Longshore

Dora's Soliloquy -- Lily Liles Springtime Boys of Primary Department

Closing.

"God Be With You 'Till We Meet Again." -- Rev. T. M. Wilser

Benediction.

Columbian again out scored Shelby, on their ground last Saturday by a score of eight to three.

Quite a crowd of our citizens, especially, young ladies went down to see the game and pronounced it the best game they had ever seen. This makes the best two out of three for Columbian.

Mrs. E. B. Nelson and Edna, returned after an extended visit to relatives at Weaver Station Tuesday Morning.

Why Not Ride a Bicycle

When you can get one so cheap and on such easy terms from E. E. Forbes, Anniston, Ala. Write him for catalogue and prices. He sells several makes and all kind of bicycle sundries, also Type-writers.

If you want the news subscribe for the Advocate, only one dollar a year.

When you want good Photograph work, watch, clock and jewelry repairing at reasonable prices, call on T. J. Weaver at the Photograph Gallery.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS.

Drawn to Serve at the Spring Term of County Court.

PETIT JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

W. M. Gaden, J. C. Howell, J. E. Mahan, C. A. Milstead, W. H. Cobb, J. E. Ray, L. W. Smith, A. C. Maynard, Mack Kifer, C. M. Elliott, W. M. Broadhead, J. M. Thomas, J. M. Lyons, W. S. McGlawn, W. Riddle, S. J. Evans, J. W. Fulton, W. C. Sims, H. H. Horton, T. B. Mills, Robert J. Marshall, S. M. Acton, T. A. Bradford, David S. Jones, J. W. Perryman, R. W. Moffit, C. C. DuBose, J. A. Fancher, H. H. Holmsbeck, Jasper Davis.

PETIT JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Frank Krell, L. T. Dial, R. B. Moore, J. W. Fields, J. L. Baker, E. L. Crumpton, J. R. Davis, S. M. Bass, J. C. Farley, R. E. Weaver, S. L. Johnson, J. F. Blevins, D. B. Lacy, W. B. Cromwell, B. T. Johnson, Newton Edings, Garrett Brown, B. A. Harkins, L. D. Price, F. M. Battaway, R. C. Hawn, Jas. M. Jinks, Daniel Lambert, M. L. Bunn, W. B. Crum, J. H. Milstead, Wm. C. Evans, J. W. Phillips, J. M. McGlawn, S. S. Elliott.

QUAKER CITY BAKING POWDER

Allegro. 1st time. 2d time.

1. "QUAKER CITY BAKING POWDER" is of all we've found the best. Claims a place above the rest.

2. With ten pennies get a sample of your Groceries - y day. Be your pennies will re-pay.

3. If it is not in the fact (Only) Those who use Q. C. B. P.

4. Hon-est trial's all suf-ficient. Failure there will never be.

5. For success will or-fal-low (Only) Those who use Q. C. B. P.

Ask your grocer for it.

Address Quaker City B. P. Co., Richmond, Ind.

Waverley Bicycles.

Are the Highest of All High Grades

Guaranteed Superior to Any Bicycles built in the World, regardless of Price or the Name of the Maker.

Read the following opinion of one of the most prominent American cyclists, who has sold hundreds of these wheels:

Richmond, Va., Oct. 2, 1894.

Indiana Bicycle Company, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENTLEMEN—The Waverley Scorcher and Belle came to hand yesterday. We are afraid you have sent us the high priced wheel by mistake. You can't mean to tell us this wheel retails at \$30? We must say that it is, without exception, the prettiest wheel we have ever seen, and, moreover, we have faith in it, although it weighs only 22 lbs., for of all Waverleys we have sold this year and last (and you know that is a right good number), we have never had a single that is a right good number, either from accident or defect, and that is more than we can say of any other wheel, however high grade, so called, we sell. We congratulate ourselves every day that we are the Waverley agents.

Yours truly, WALTER C. MERCER & CO.

A GOOD AGENT WANTED

In every town. A splendid business awaits the right man. Get our Catalogue "Free by mail."

INDIANA BICYCLE CO.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE BUGGY FACTORY ON EARTH WRITE FOR PRICES AND CATALOGUE

OUR GOODS ARE THE BEST OUR PRICES THE LOWEST

Parry & Co. Indianapolis, Ind.

Leaf Snaps.

A FREE TRIP TO ATLANTA

Aunt Fannie has come again. Last Sunday was quite a cold day for the time of year.

Girls what about the flower hunt last Sunday evening?

Cotton churning seems to be the order of the day here now.

Several of our boys and girls paid Four Mile a pleasant visit a few days ago.

Mr. Rollie Goodwin, of Jefferson, visited friends in our community a few days ago.

Rev. C. W. O'Hara, of Columbian, filed his regular appointment at Liberty the second Saturday and Sunday.

Our Sunday school class finished the book of Psalms last Sunday.

We have a fine class and much and everlasting good has been accomplished.

Messrs T. A. Nivens, T. M. Blackberry and M. I. Cooper, were on Four Mile the fourth Sunday looking for a location, at the residence of some little girls house.

AUNT FANNIE.

Four Mile Breeze.

Local items scarce.

Rev. J. C. Lyon, preached at Four Mile Sunday.

Rev. W. A. Montgomery, filled his regular appointment Sunday afternoon at Blue Springs.

Walter Morrow and Andrew Blackmon of Waxie, spent Sunday in this community.

John H. Smith is the happiest man on Four Mile. It is a boy.

A crowd of our young people went to Coosa river picnicking report having had a nice time.

It seems that Ignoramus tried to get to play a trick on Rex last week, to keep him from telling about his getting lost. Now dear Ignoramus we were a little inclined to keep that a secret but we will have to tell about you getting so demoralized when you saw the river you could not find the way home, and had to hallow for some one to come and get you out of the swamp, the worst of it was his best girls brother.

REX.

Last Sunday's Advertiser had a long editorial telling the people that prosperity was rapidly returning, and as an evidence of it they published a list of two columns of real estate in Montgomery county advertised to be sold for non-payment of taxes. Verily prosperity has reached the city and county of Montgomery.

Notice No. 16,150.

Notice for Publication.
Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., April 29, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court at Columbia, Ala., on June 13th, 1895, viz: Andrew F. Gaden, Homestead entry No. 23,988, for the W 1/2 of NE 1/4, and E 1/2 of NW 1/4 of Section 30, Tp. 19 south range 1 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Tarleton B. Holcomb, Andrew J. Vick, LaFayette W. Chessier, John J. Wilder, all of Weldon, Ala.

H. PURCELL, Register.

Application for Pardon.
Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Governor of the State of Alabama for the pardon of Chas. Richards, convicted of burglary at Fall Term of the Circuit court, Shelby county Ala., 1894.

This April 9, 1895.

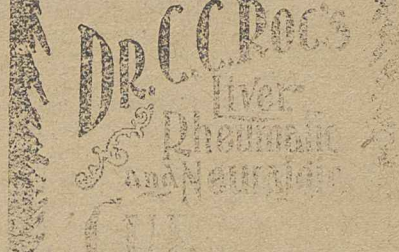
G. RICHARDS, W. T. JOHNSON, Atty.

"Too Feeble To Be Cured"

of RHEUMATISM or GYSPERSIA.

Nonsense! That's a downright excuse.

Justice Lowe, of Mich., was Rheumatic over 75 years, and expected a cure. He took



and is on his feet about the country without sound.

Remarkable case, you say, where this remedy used with remarkable results. It cures the blood—makes a sound body.

Testimonial from a Rheumatic and Gypsy, in actual case, and a cure.

Ask Your Druggist or Dealer for

CULLEN & NEWMAN'S

Sole Proprietors, KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE.

FOR SALE

AMERICAN SIX TYPE

Is the thing for business and professional men who have to write and want their work to look well. Doctors and lawyers, preachers and judges, all use it. It is easy to learn, and quick to write on.

It will do just as well as the most expensive, and it is as quick as a flash.

Write to a letter on it, and you will find it is a most useful and accurate.

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A Cat's Caprices.
Cats are the most obstinately capricious in their fancies about their beds of any domestic creature. They will follow a particular rug or shawl from room to room, if it be removed, in order to sleep on it, or insist on the use of one chair, until they get their way, and then, for some reason, take a fancy to another. The cleanliness of all animals, anything newly washed at just the thing for a bed. A nicely aired newspaper lying on the floor of a chair, or linen fresh from the wash, is almost irresistible. Outdoor cats seek a warm as well as a tidy bed.

The writer was once much surprised when passing through a large ship building yard, to see a cat fast asleep lying, it seemed, on a muddy path. But the spot which the cat had selected for its couch was one at which a hot steam pipe passed under the road and the mud was there baked into a warm, dry cake, which made not only a clean but an artificially heated sleeping place.

But the oddest taste in beds developed by a cat was that entertained by a very highly bred gray Angora, which was justly petted and admired by the family in which it lived. For some months it would only sleep in or upon a hat, if such could be found, ladies hats being preferred. If it could discover one of the inside uppermost it would lie inside it. If not, such was its love for this form of couch, it would curl itself around the brim and with its long, furry tail and plant body make a fine winter trimming to a summer hat.

By some accident, a drawer in which all the "summer" hats had been disposed for the winter was left open for some days, after which it was discovered that all the hats had been tried in turn, the cat having finally selected one adorned with white lily flowers which never recovered from the "ironing" to which it had been subjected.—The Spectator.

Providence, R. I.

Please forward six boxes of Tetterine, C. O. D. I think it strange that it is not sold here in New England. It is the best cure for Eczema, Ring Worm and all eruptions of the skin I ever saw. I got a box from a Cincinnati drummer and gave part of it to a young lady who had tried almost everything to remove Pimples and an eruption from her face. Two applications of Tetterine completely cured her. I know also a gentleman whose body had been covered with Eczema—two boxes of Tetterine cured him completely, and now his skin is as smooth as a baby's. P. O. Hamlin, with Silver Spring Bleaching Co. sent by mail for 50¢. In stamps. J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.

Need Clear Heads.

Working people need clear heads, sound sleep and good digestion for business comes, what they. It is cheaper to keep well, than "queer feeling" springs from indigestion. First you "push, push!" Then you grow alarmed and send for the doctor. No need of that. A box of Ripans Tablets will set you right and keep you right, so you can eat, sleep and work. Ask the druggist for them.

Mothers Appreciate the Good Work of Parker's Ginger Tonic, with its reviving qualities—a boon to the pain-stricken and nervous.

I have found Pisco's Cure for Consumption an unfailing medicine.—F. R. Lutz, 1905 Scott St., Covington, Ky., Oct. 1, 1894.

J. C. Simpson, Marquette, W. Va., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure is the best cure for catarrh." Druggists sell it, 75c.

When You Come to Realize that your corns are gone, and no pain, how grateful you feel. The cure of Hindercon's, 15c.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.



The Gratitude

Of those who have long been sufferers from some disease which has baffled the skill of physicians, and then have been restored to health by Hood's Sarsaparilla is difficult to express. It is such feelings which prompt the writing of testimonials like the following:

"I cannot begin to tell how thankful I am for the health Hood's Sarsaparilla has brought me. Since taking it I am a new woman. I was at death's door and I could not live. I was crippled with rheumatism and my body was very much bloated. I have taken several bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and now keep it in my house as I would not feel safe to be without it; it gives me instant relief. I am now 50 years old but feel much younger since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. I gladly recommend it and do all I can for Hood's Sarsaparilla in return for the benefit I have received." Mrs. A. Lydon, Pettinell's Corner, Maine. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the Only True Blood Purifier

And the Ideal Spring Medicine. Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

HIGHEST AWARD WORLD'S FAIR.

IMPERIAL GRANUM IS THE BEST PREPARED FOOD

SOLD EVERYWHERE. JOHN CARLE & SONS, New York.

WALL ST. NEWS LETTER of value sent FREE to readers of this paper. Charles A. Baldwin & Co., 40 Wall St. N. Y.

AM. N. U. No. 21, 1895.

PISCO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Cures Croup. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

CONSUMPTION

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY.

Compiled and Condensed for the Convenience of Our Readers.

A VERY MUCH MARRIED MAN.

Two California Robbers, Who Held Up a Stage Last Tuesday, Captured—One of Them Shot—The Whisky Trust's Profits and Surplus—How Two Desperadoes were Entrapped.

At Meridian, Miss., a case of small-pox was reported Thursday afternoon in a negro quarter in the western part of the town. The case was promptly removed to the pest house, two miles from the city.

One hundred men went to work at Pocahontas Va., mine Monday, which enabled the company to get out one-half of its usual products. The Richmond Blues arrived Monday to relieve some of the soldiers who have been on duty ten days. Governor O'Ferrall is still at Pocahontas.

Two freight trains collided near Temple, Ga., on the Georgia Pacific division of the Southern railroad, Friday. The engine was badly damaged and two or three car loads of freight were burned. No one was injured.

Frank Cathay, colored, was killed by George Daniel Monday afternoon in Roberson's bar, at Rome, Ga. Daniel is an employee and Cathay was playing pool. A dispute arose as to payment for a game and Cathay called Daniel a liar. The latter threw a pool ball, striking Cathay just over the heart. Cathay walked out, lay down on a pile of lumber and was dead in a few minutes. Daniel is in jail.

The high wind Monday afternoon wrought havoc in Madison county, Ga. Fences, trees and the like were blown down and cattle were killed. In short, it was a small cyclone. At Ila, Ga., the two daughters of Mr. L. C. Sallors were in his barn. The storm came up so suddenly that they were prevented from returning to the house. The barn was blown down by the wind and two cows killed. The young ladies had a miraculous escape, sustaining only a few bruises.

Will Green, who murdered Tom Estes at Newborn, Ga., Sunday evening last, was seen at Willard, a station on the Middle Georgia and Atlantic railroad in Putnam county, Tuesday. Some parties made an effort to capture him, but he pulled his gun and defied them. Then he jumped from the mule he was riding and took to the woods. Sheriff Terrell, of Putnam, and parties from Newborn are in the vicinity with bloodhounds. It is likely that he will be captured.

EASTERN.

Jones & McLaughlin, operating the extensive American Iron works, at Pittsburg, Pa., have voluntarily advanced the wages of their skilled workmen 10 per cent. The wages of laborers remain at \$1.20 per day. About 4000 men participated in the advance. The republic iron works will resume, with 500 men, on Monday, paying Amalgamated association rates.

At Monticello, N. Y., the thermometer dropped 45 degrees in almost a few minutes. Ice formed during the night, and in some sections of Sullivan and Delaware counties fruit blossoms are badly frozen. At 7 o'clock snow was falling at Livingston Manor, and Liberty, and also in most of the upper towns of New York on the Ontario and Western railroad. Fruit and vegetables suffered in Niagara county. The damage will be way up in the thousands.

Monday the managers of the Morehead Brother's Vesting Iron Works, located at Sharburg, Pa., voluntarily advanced wages to their 350 employees on the average of 15 per cent. Every employee receives an increase in pay.

One thousand employees of James Lees & Sons, woolen mills at Bridgeport, Pa., were thrown out of work last week by 300 of the hands striking. They will return to work Tuesday. The strikers' demand for increase was not conceded, and they will return to work at the old prices.

Fire started early Wednesday morning in the yards of the Dwight Lumber Company, located on Scotton avenue, Detroit, Mich., between the tracks of the Michigan Central and Bay City railroads, two blocks long and one block wide. Before the fire was gotten under control the planing mill, the dry kiln, shingle mill, backing mill, drying sheds and engine house were destroyed. Loss, \$100,000; insurance, \$60,000.

The value of the iron and steel exported from this country during the nine months ending with March was \$29,564,791, as against \$21,563,981 for the corresponding months of the preceding fiscal year. The figures relating to the shipment of wire show a notable increase, (from 26,839,383 to 46,965,403 pounds,) which is explained in part by the fact that American wire is now exported to England for the use of manufacturers of screws in that country. The exports of cut nails was increased from 9,608,587 to 11,827,821 pounds, and those of wire nails and other nails from 3,251,682 to 3,512,451 pounds. There has been an increase of about \$4,500,000 in the value of machinery exported.

WESTERN.

At 8 o'clock Tuesday morning the south bound passenger train on the St. Louis and Hannibal railroad struck a broken rail about two miles north of Silex and the entire train was derailed, killing C. Meyer, Warrenton, Mo., travelling salesman, and badly injuring twenty-three others.

The grape crop in Ohio, New York, and Pennsylvania was damaged greatly by the frost of Sunday night. The region from Cleveland, O., is that all fruits were destroyed in the northern and eastern parts of those states and that young corn was frozen in the ground.

The hod carriers strike, at St. Louis, Mo., which began on April 29, is practically at an end. Nearly all the strikers returned to work at their old wages Wednesday. About 1,600 hod carriers went on the strike and through their action nearly 12,000 mechanics, including carpenters, plumbers and brick layers have been idle. It is estimated that the men lost \$400,000 in wages while the strike lasted.

At La Porte, Ind., last week, Abraham Rimes, was granted a divorce

from his tenth wife. The evidence disclosed the fact that Rimes last wife was his first bride, and that he had married, eight other aspirants for his first affections before he was again wedded to his first wife, from whom he was legally separated shortly after marriage.

The brace of highwaymen who held up the stage between Calistoga, Cal., and Mirabel mine on Tuesday afternoon were captured Thursday in Bryson valley. When ordered to throw up their hands the taller of the two resisted and attempted to shoot himself. The officers shot and wounded him, when both gave themselves up. All the jewelry and most of the money taken from the stage was recovered. One of the robbers is "Buch English," an ex-convict. The other is unknown.

Expert accountants have finished their examination of the books of the whisky trust, and their final report for the period from March 31, 1894, to Jan. 28, 1895, has been filed in court. The statement of receipts and disbursements for that time show that the net gain by operation of the company's distilleries was \$335,257 and the net gain of distilleries operated by other persons under contract was \$37,433. The net profits for the ten months was \$253,495, and the experts make the surplus Jan. 28, 1895, \$1,735,104.

Newcomb, alias "Bitter Creek," and Pierce, alias "Dynamite Dick," leaders of the desperate Dalton-Doolin gang of outlaws, who were killed last week, in Oklahoma, were betrayed by supposed friends, entrapped into the latter's home and cowardly murdered while they slept under their host's roof. The killing according to a story of neighbors brought in from Ingalls, was done by the Duns, who had been promised large rewards by the deputies, who claimed later to have made the capture of the famous outlaws. The latter's friends have sworn vengeance and the Dunn family are arming to protect themselves.

Dr. Christopher, of Colorado Springs, Col., was conveyed Sunday by special train, to the summit of Pike's Peak, the occasion being the birth of a son to Mr. and Mrs. John Taggart. Mr. Taggart is foreman of the Manitou & Pikes Peak Cog road, and for a month past has lived in a section house located a mile and a half above the timber line, at an altitude of 12,000 feet above the sea. This is the first recorded birth at so great an elevation in the Rocky Mountains, and probably on this continent.

There was frost Friday morning and Saturday in Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas. In some parts of Minnesota ice formed to thickness of half inch Saturday morning. Garden vegetables, fruit and flax, it is feared, are much injured. Snow was falling at 6 o'clock Saturday evening.

A terrific snow storm set in at Grayling, Mich., Sunday and Tuesday morning was twelve inches deep on a level. It is still snowing and drifting badly.

With the exception of two furnaces, at which the men who struck refused to work, the Illinois Central Steel Mills in South Chicago started up in full Monday morning. There was no demonstration of any kind on the part of the strikers, and it is believed there will be none. The police still guard the works, but the force has been reduced, and may be removed altogether by the middle of the week.

Fire Monday, destroyed McMorran & Company's large grain elevator and Davidson & McMorran's flour mill, at Port Huron, Mich. The loss was from \$175,000 to \$200,000. The elevator contained about 300,000 bushels of grain. Insurance only partial.

At Midland, Mich., the residence of Frank Hall was destroyed by fire early Sunday morning. Hall and wife were burned to death. Their children were rescued by neighbors. The family moved into the house Saturday night, and were busy unpacking their household goods until a late hour. There are mysterious circumstances surrounding the tragedy, and neighbors declare the fire of incendiary origin.

It is reported that 200,000 head of cattle are waiting in Texas and New Mexico to be transferred to Wyoming and Montana feeding grounds. Trails on the Union Pacific and Denver and Gulf roads will soon commence work.

FOREIGN.

A dispatch to the London Globe from Seoul says Li Yo Shun, formerly Korean minister to Japan, was sentenced to imprisonment for life, and five other officials were condemned to death upon charges of murder and treason.

The National Zeitung asserts that the emperor of Germany has accepted the resignation of Baron Von Goltz, admiral, commander-in-chief of the German navy.

STORM ON MOBILE BAY.

A dredge boat goes down. One schooner sunk and one ashore. During the prevalence of a norther Saturday night the big dredge Bismarck of the National Dredge company sank ten miles below Mobile, Ala., where she was dredging the ship channel. Three tugs went to her assistance Sunday afternoon.

The American schooner Ann E. Valentine, lumber laden, for Port Limon, dragged her anchors and went ashore in 7 feet water.

The schooner Ann Nora sank in the lower bay, between the quarantine station and Fort Morgan. The vessel and cargo is a total loss. Eight souls were on board and all were saved. The wind was blowing fifty miles an hour at Fort Morgan Saturday night and Sunday morning.

A Double Barrel Killing.

Information of a double killing, committed fourteen miles south of Meridian, Miss., Tuesday evening was received at a late hour Tuesday night. Oliver Edwards, who recently left his wife, and Lucinda Thompson, wife of Chris Thompson, were shot down with a double-barrelled shotgun by the latter and instantly killed. Jealousy was the cause of the tragedy.

There was no eye witness to the killing, and Thompson positively denies his guilt, but the evidence before the jury of inquest was sufficiently strong to warrant his arrest. He was lodged in the county jail where he will be held to await the action of grand jury.

STATE TOPICS.

Late News Items of General Interest to Alabamians.

Frost in Cleburne.

There was a heavy frost at places in Cleburne county Sunday night, but it did but little damage.

Wood Ware Works.

The Wooden Ware Manufacturing Company, at Bridgeport, now employs 125 to 150 operatives, and is shipping ten to twelve car loads of their product a week.

Flush Poultry Industry.

One merchant at Guntersville has shipped to Philadelphia and New York markets 3,714 dozen eggs in the last three weeks. He has paid in cash over \$100 a week for eggs alone, besides heavy shipments of poultry.

Brain Made Meat.

A large black bear was killed by a party of hunters near Cleburne's station, seven miles from Mobile, a day or so ago. Bruin had been making things lively for sheep and other small animals in the vicinity.

Homicide in Winston.

Near Houlston, Winston county Saturday, Tom Howell was killed by a Mr. Butler. In a dispute over a trivial matter Butler struck Howell with a piece of scantling, death following within four hours. Butler and his son are in jail pending the investigation next Friday.

Walker County's Fur Trade.

The Crawford Mercantile company of Jasper, handled the following skins and furs this season: Opossums, 984; coon, 109; skunks, 340; mink, 109; fox, 148; civet, 157; wildcat, 65; beaver, 1; otter, 4; housecat, 17; rabbit, 145; muskrat, 19. It will be seen that Walker is not without game.

Drowned in the Chickasaw.

Monday evening, at 6:30 o'clock, whilst attempting to pole a log across the Chickasaw near where it empties into the Bigbee, about nine miles from Linden, John Coban, the foreman of Lenard's logging camp, lost his balance, fell in the creek and was drowned. The body was carried to Demopolis. This is the second man belonging to Lenard's camp who has been drowned in the Chickasaw.

Joe Burton's Trial.

The 14th inst., is the day of young Joe Burton's trial, who has been in jail several months at Jacksonville, accused of the killing of Jetho Evans, his school mate. Just 150 persons from Edwardsville, the scene of the murder, took the train Monday for Jacksonville, the place of trial. Burton's trial was moved on the plea that he could not have a fair trial in Cleburne county.

Commissions Issued.

His excellency, the governor has signed the following commissions: D. W. Camp, (recommissioned) captain of Lomax Rifles, Company B, First regiment.

John P. M. Moffat, first lieutenant, Company B, First regiment.

Oscar S. Tom, second lieutenant, Company B, First regiment.

C. E. Hooks, junior second lieutenant, Company C, First regiment.

Additional Majors Elected.

The elections held on May 2, under the act providing for two additional majors for each regiment, Alabama state troops, as announced from the State Adjutant General's office, resulted as follows:

First regiment—Robt. T. Erwin and Thomas W. Peagler.

Second regiment—R. P. Stout and W. A. Orr.

Third regiment—W. J. Vader and F. P. McConnell.

Distressing Accident.

Miss Lizzie Leahy and Mrs. Sallie Thorington were driving on Holcomb street, Montgomery Thursday afternoon, when turning into Mildred street the horse became frightened at an electric car, shied and overturned the buggy. Miss Leahy's jaw was broken and Mrs. Thorington's hip shattered by the fall. They were removed to their homes and doctors summoned. Both are resting well at this hour.

A Rascal Betrays Himself.

A man giving three different names at as many different places went to Troy Monday and played muck. He obtained money on that pretence, was arrested for begging, tried in the city court and fined.

He went out and obtained more money on the same scheme, but was arrested in a barroom, where he talked glibly. He is in jail and will plead guilty. He gave his name as Dock O'Can, Luther Benson and John Dillon. He is about 5 feet 9 inches high, has sandy complexion, two fingers off right hand, and has been working on a farm near here. He tell many tales about himself.

Abandoned Babies Burned.

Wednesday at Felix, in Perry county, seventeen miles from Selma, a negro cabin on Suttle and Jones plantation burned down and two children, Adelaide Hinson and Berney Johnson, colored, 18 months and 4 months old respectively, were burned to death.

The children were left in the cabin by the parents two hours before with a brick fire on the hearth. When discovered the roof of the house was almost ready to fall in, and the elder child lay burned and dying 30 feet from the house literally roasted from head to foot.

A similar fire occurred on this same plantation in January, in which one child was burned to death.

Best Prices in Twenty Years.

The annual meeting of the Montgomery Commercial and Industrial Association was held Tuesday night. Officers were to have been elected at this meeting, but for certain reasons the election was deferred until Monday, May 20.

Reports were very interesting, especially that of Chairman McMaster of the real estate committee, which showed that the real estate sales for the year amounted to \$1,095,000. The farming lands of the county are bringing better prices than for twenty years past. Good roads are attributed as the cause of it. Three hundred thousand dollars' worth of buildings have been erected during the past year.

The Flag of Alabama.

For several days the new state flag

has been proudly flying from the dome of the state house. Many have been the questions asked by the curious who have been accustomed to see the national stars and stripes floating from that flagstaff. What does that mean and why the change? The new ensign is a crimson St. Andrew's Cross on a field of white. This is purely a state flag, adopted by the last legislature. Prior to this the state had no individual flag to distinguish her among the sisterhood of states, and the national colors were used on all occasions. Nearly every state has its own ensign, and Alabama has at last fallen in line.

The Dogs Score One Success.

At an early hour Thursday morning Harper Nicholson's house at North Birmingham was entered and his pistol coat, vest and other articles stolen. Nicholson discovered the robbery and started out to notify the officers. He had gone only about 100 yards when he met Rufus Holmes, a negro, who halted him. The negro drew from his pocket Nicholson's pistol and commanded the latter to run. The command was obeyed.

Nicholson went to Deputy Sheriff Roebuck's house and informed him of the occurrence and the latter took the county dogs and put them on the trail of the negro. From there they tracked him to Coalburg, at which place he was overtaken and arrested. There it was learned that Deputy Sheriff A. T. Woods had two warrants for Holmes, one for vagrancy and one for assault with intent to murder.

Gadsden Gets a Female College.

Prof. A. B. Jones on Friday consummated the trade for Bellevue Hotel on Lookout Mountain, one mile from Gadsden, to be used as a female college. Professor Jones was principal of the Huntsville Female College, burned some time ago, and selected Gadsden over ten or twelve competing towns of this state for a new location. He will take possession of the building within ten days. Deeds to the property were delivered to him Friday morning. He will at once begin preparations to open the college. It is the largest educational institution in the state, and is a big thing for Gadsden. The school will open September 4.

How It Pays to Raise Corn.

From February 1st, 1894, to the 10th of May, 1894, there were shipped to one station in Dallas county 9,948 sacks of corn and meal.

For the same period—February 1st to the 10th of May, 1895—the same station received 338 sacks, less 26 sacks of corn, shipped to Selma for sale, by one man who bought from Selma in 1894 several hundred sacks of corn and meal.

This is about eleven thousand bushels less than 1894. At about 70 cents per bushel landed here it amounts to \$7,700 saved so far to the crop raisers in this section.

This Beats Cotton Planting.

Elder R. N. Moody owns a small plantation on Sand Mountain, near Guntersville, which he has paid for in strawberries, and which cost \$500. Two berry crops have brought the amount. This season Mr. Moody has sold already sixty-five crates of berries, at \$1.25 per crate, and the season has just fairly begun.

THE CUBAN STRUGGLE.

Campes May be Wanted at Home. A Siege. Convoy Captured.

Private advices from Havana state that fears are entertained that the republican party will cause trouble in Spain, and the opinion is general that Martinez Campos will leave for Madrid in June. In the event of Campos returning to Spain General Polavieja will come to Havana as captain-general, Bayamo and Manzanillo are besieged by the insurgents. The Spanish troops are in a starving condition and unless relieved soon will be compelled to surrender.

On the 1st instant two convoys of provisions, etc., were dispatched into the interior. The one sent overland was that captured by the insurgents. It was valued at \$7000. The other arrived at its destination.

The Holquin and Gibara Railroad company at first refused to give the \$100,000 demanded by Maceo, but have at last decided to give the same. Payment is to be made at the rate of \$3,000 monthly.

People in the province of Pinar del Rio are waiting orders from the insurgent chiefs to take up arms against the government. This move is expected momentarily.

A majority of the Spaniards on the island remain neutral, they having been assured that the revolution is not against Spanish people, but against Spanish rule.

Ramon Esquinado Perez, captain of the Spanish army, but a Cuban by birth, when ordered to commit suicide rather than fight against his people.

"What Fools These Mortals Be."

C. G. Arnold, of Chicago, was arrested Wednesday, charged with fraudulent purposes. He has made a practice of inserting advertisements in various papers, representing himself as a woman. Then he would induce his male correspondent to send him money "with which to buy a trousseau." The authorities have quite a collection of letters from Arnold's reputed dupes. They are all addressed to either Miss Clara Leclaire, Miss Cora Williams or Miss Jennie May Lamont.

The only evidence of any money secured by Arnold's epistolary efforts is a plaintive appeal from M. O. Thomas, of Bryantville, Mass., who writes to the inspector to "please locate Miss Jennie May Lamont." Thomas says that he correspond with Miss Lamont all of last winter, and engaged himself to marry her. He sent her \$20 to buy a wedding trousseau, and a gold band ring to seal the matrimonial compact. When Thomas' letter was shown to him, Arnold laughed and remarked: "That guy got out a marriage license for me. I sold his ring for \$3."

The Cubans Win Again.

A battle was fought between Camaguey and Santiago, on the 18th inst. It was hotly contested. The Spanish troops, under Salcedo, were defeated, with 1100 loss. The Cubans, who were led by Gomez, lost 400. Gomez continues his march through Camaguey.

Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest U. S. Gov. Food Report.

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Economy requires that in every receipt calling for baking powder the Royal shall be used. It will go further and make the food lighter, sweeter, of finer flavor, more digestible and wholesome.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

TAKING CHANCES.

Risks Run by Chicago Citizens on the Cable Trains.

The Illinois Legislature has fixed the value of a human life at not more than \$5,000. The average Chicago man apparently regards his life as worth just 5 cents.

This latter sum is the fare charged by the street car companies for carrying a man from the business center to the end of the line. It is presumed that the man who gives his nickel to the conductor is entitled to a safe passage, but this presumption is cast aside, and thousands every day bet their lives against the nickels they hand over to the street car companies that they will reach home with whole limbs and as lively men.

During the rush hour in the evening most of the passengers on the street cars ride outside. The street car companies have arranged the seats and extended the platforms so as to obtain the minimum seating capacity and the maximum standing, crowding, platform, steps and running-board capacity. This is particularly so on the West and North Side cable cars. The passengers who have paid for safe accommodations can take their choice. They can place their lives entirely at the mercy of good luck or they can walk, and the great majority trust to luck and ride.

They fill the inside of the cars to the sufficing degree of congestion; they pack the platforms until the railing groans; they take to the grip cars, the steps and the running-boards of the grip cars. They cling to one another, and when they pass through the tunnels the walls leave whitewash on their sleeves and on the backs of their coats. They cling between the trailers and crawl around for an insecure, dangerous footing in front of the grip cars. A sudden lurch, a broken wheel, a piece of iron on the track, a heedless movement, may any day send a dozen men under the wheels in the tunnels.

Luck has been with the street car companies thus far, and their patrons have grown so careless that for a nickel they will place their lives in jeopardy and be thankful for those "excellent accommodations and unparalleled transportation facilities" which always figure in the annual reports that inform the stockholders of the street car companies that the usual dividends will be paid and that several millions of dollars is in the surplus.—Chicago Record.

The City of Pale Faces.

The viceregal liveries of scarlet and gold make a focus of brilliant color amid the sea of white which surges up and down the broad "Strand" at the sundown hour, when the Europeans, who parody the proud title of Calcutta into "The City of Pale Faces," crowd along the banks of the river to meet the evening breeze, which rustles the towering palms, and brings fresh life into the sun-scorched city.

Bare-headed Babus in flowing muslins lean over the rails of the sidewalk, and criticise the fashionable throng.

Yaahs in gaudy saris and innumerable bangles take their languid charges for the evening airing. Richly clad natives in gilded palanquins pass swiftly through the crowd, preceded by eunuchs, who clear the way with the long staves which serve as weapons and official wands. Hindu and Moslem, coolie and Khittmutgar, soldier and civilian, swell the throng; and, as darkness falls, the palm trees of the Eden gardens stand out clear and sharp in the blue flood of electric light, which bathes the scene, bringing the romantic East within the focus of Western science.

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THE PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

"THE LOVE OF COUNTRY GUIDES."

VOL. III.

COLUMBIANA, ALA., THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1895.

NO. 49.

PRESS AND PEOPLE.

SOME CURRENT TOPICS OF NATIONAL INTEREST.

What the Papers and Masses Are Saying and Doing for the Redemption of the Country from the Clutches of Its Enemies.

There is no longer any doubt that England looks upon this land as one of her richest dependencies to increase her wealth. Since she has succeeded, in inducing our great statesmen (?) to adopt her gold system and run prices down fifteen feet below her rock, she is now buying up—dirt cheap, of course—our securities through which she will drain our gold supply and be able to buy some more of our interest-bearing bonds. A recent editorial in the *Globe-Democrat* says: "The recent sale in London of large blocks of stocks and bonds of the Southern Railway is a business pointer of considerable importance. It indicates that Europe, which has taken a rather gloomy view of the financial situation in the United States in the past two years, is beginning to get into a more hopeful frame of mind. An immediate effect of the sale was a stiffening of prices of the New York Stock Exchange; a secondary effect will be a gradual renewal of confidence in Europe in the business conditions in this country, which will doubtless result in further heavy purchases at an early day. Prices of American securities in the London market have advanced since the purchase, which is in itself a promise of future investments of the same sort."

There is no doubt of it. Prices of American securities will continue to advance as long as the people allow themselves to be fleeced to enrich English capitalists. Because the American people are the biggest ninnyes, the easiest robbed people on earth, English capital is seeking investment here.

In Mr. Cleveland's letter to the Chicago bankers he says: "If reckless discontent and wild experiment should sweep our currency from its safe support, the most defenseless of all who suffer in that time of distress and national discredit will be the poor, as they reckon the loss in their scanty support, and the laborer and workman, as he sees the money he has received for his toil shrink and shrivel in his hand when he tenders it for the necessities to supply his humble home."

Mr. Cleveland talks like the people had plenty of money right now in their hands. If he knows anything at all about the condition of the people he knows that ninety-nine out of a hundred have no money to speak of. It is not the shriveling and shrinking of money that is hurting the people, but the shrinking of the products of labor. The price of cotton has shrunk from 25 cents to 5 cents; the price of wheat from \$2 per bushel to 40 cents per bushel; and other things in almost equal proportion. It is true the farmer has felt this shrinkage more keenly than any other class, but then as agriculture is the basis of our wealth and prosperity it effects all interests save that of the money lender and speculator. The trouble is that Mr. Cleveland is representing the interests of the men who have the dollars and notes and bonds to be paid in dollars, and not the men who have to sell the products of their labor for money with which to pay debts and taxes. Mr. Cleveland's attitude is very well depicted in the following words of Senator Vance, uttered in a speech in the United States senate before he died: "The rapacity of avarice is so repugnant to the more generous instincts of men, that it always seeks to disguise its ugliness by assuming the garb of some fair virtue. A happy compensation this is, too, for it confesses thereby that there are virtues left upon earth, and that men love them. In this case the bondholder and capitalist cover their approaches to degrade the one-half of our currency and secure the payment of their claims in the remaining half, of greatly enhanced value, not only in the name of honesty, but also in tender consideration of the Lord's poor."

On April 12, in an interview, Proctor Knott made the following prophecy: "What I suspect Carlisle will do is this: When the goldbug crowd at Louisville see the utter folly of longer attempting to keep the discussion of the currency out of the state campaign, they will arrange a big hullabaloo in that city for Carlisle's benefit. He will go there and make a speech already in type before he leaves Washington. The goldbug press all over the country and especially in Kentucky will print the speech and then Mr. Carlisle will hasten back to Washington."

"This will set the woods on fire and the blaze and crackle of the conflagration will be seen and heard from the Ohio to Jellison and from the Big Sandy to the Mississippi. Whether that will be early or late in the campaign, depends on the emergency of the occasion. Mark you, now, I have no information as to Mr. Carlisle's intentions, but I know goldbug methods so well that I can surmise with some degree of accuracy as to what he will do."

In view of the fact that Carlisle is expected to make the speech of his life at Memphis, May 23, and possibly others in Kentucky, the above may be considered almost in the light of prophecy.

The Democrats of Tennessee not only know how to count votes with an eye single to the continuation of their party in power, but they know how to let contractors so that there is money in it to get contractors. In the recent report of the commission appointed to investigate the penitentiary frauds in that state it was shown that Architect W. C. Smith testified two years ago

that a 1,500 cell prison could be built for \$420,000, while the estimate of his accepted plans was \$900,000 and the contract was let for \$950,000, and Smith now states that \$200,000 more would be necessary to complete it. The law required that in no event should the aggregate expenditures exceed \$600,000.

The letting of the contract, the report states, was as fraudulent and corrupt a transaction as ever took place in the state.

Murat Halstead, the great Republican editor in the *Chicago News*, says: "The labor unions can easily be taken care of by the army and navy, and as political factors, with their own platform and candidates, they are insignificant."

Now you hear it, you fellows that go up to the polls and vote like cattle for the very men whom Halstead represents. And this talk of Halstead's is no vain boast. Hasn't this thing been done? Haven't men been shot down like dogs, because they dared to resent treatment that our forefathers would have died rather than have submitted to? Yet at the very next election they go to the polls and vote again for the very men who smite them. Oh, there's lots of glory in belonging to either of the old parties and being sold out at each election by a set of ward heelers, for a mess of pottage, and then not get to even smell the pottage.

The *Globe-Democrat* says: "There is no lack of currency for all legitimate purposes. As a matter of fact, there is a surplus of it, for which there is no use, and the banks are offering to loan it at a remarkably low rate of interest."

For pure, unadulterated, flat-footed, square-toed lying, this would make Ananias ashamed of himself. The G.-D. might with equal propriety contend that there never was any drought because there was always plenty of water somewhere. We do not quote the above for the purpose of refuting it, for it is one of those lies that are self-evident, but to show to what extremes the goldbug press will go to serve the purpose of their masters.

TAKES PHILOSOPHY.

To Spur People on During These Plutocratic Times.

People's Press: Yes, we all got discouraged at the times, and it takes philosophy to spur us on. We have really everything to feel elated over when we consider that only a few years ago there were few men in the nation who knew anything about the philosophy of money or land or monopoly. Today there are hundreds of thousands. The nature of these things is being made plainer and simpler each day. There are thousands of different books and pamphlets and speakers. The people are learning and learning rapidly. Men are putting their soul into this education as they did in fighting the British in 1776. Old men who have only a few years to live at most, say they will die contented if the people can be brought to see the treachery of the old parties by next year. Men are soliciting subscribers who are virtually on the ragged edge of starvation. There is no failure in a movement that enlists this kind of adherents. No matter if no reform can be had now and the plutocrats seem on the higher wave of power, the education is broadening and will be irresistible when it gets crystallized. Keep your mind on the future and keep at work.

For by hard work and only that can we hope to succeed in educating the people up to the higher plane of thought and reasoning, so that they can take their intelligence instead of their partisanship and prejudice. Keep on in the good work. Don't give up or get discouraged because you cannot make a success at every venture, but Spartanlike, nerve yourself for the occasion, and persevere in well doing, and success will surely come. The times are ripening our theories, or in other words, are conducive to success in making converts to the principles we advocate, as the people are being crushed to earth by vicious enactments and class legislation and are now endeavoring to ascertain from whence it comes, and are anxious to apply some remedy. The principles as enunciated in the Omaha platform will prove efficient as remedies in this disease of the body politic, and in order to perpetuate the prosperity of the people, the referendum must be had and then all the grand objects so much desired can be attained.

Why Virtue Shrieke.

Social conditions which permit extreme wealth to be acquired while extreme poverty increases are fatal to moral elevation. Life in an artificial atmosphere will invariably become enervated. A society which pays more deference to wealth than virtue and merit is in imminent danger, to quote Hugo, "of falling into its stomach." Mr. Stead in his memorable Pall Mall Gazette revelations, startled society into thinking, by exposing the corruption in high life and the revolting crimes being carried on by insouciant wealth in pursuit of carnal pleasure. Such facts had been long known to those familiar with club life and the escapades of the wealthy libertine; but he compelled the world to take note of the fact that the number of men of wealth who were possessed by a mania for despoiling innocent little girls from thirteen to fifteen years old, was so great, that a systematic traffic in virgins was being carried on, to the immense profit of those engaged, who received from twenty-five to three hundred dollars for each virgin thus lured into the lair of wealthy "human gorillas."

The Republicans don't seem to be in any hurry to redeem the country.

F. T. L.

Our trinity of principles is indivisible. We cannot repudiate the stand we have already taken by making Finance the single issue in our national campaign. The Transportation and Land planks must be stuck to and if the Democrats and Republicans who are now knocking at the door of the People's party wish to come in they must accept all of our principles. If, as they now acknowledge, we are right on the Silver Question, we are also right on the questions of Transportation and Land. Stand by our Platform and we will win next year without the shadow of a doubt.

W. S. MORGAN.

PASSING SHADOWS.

NOTES AND COMMENTS FROM POPULIST STANDPOINT.

Prodding the Animals in the Old Parties for the Delection of Our People's Party Readers—Trying to Straddle Again.

Sam Jones says if he was running a soap factory in hell and they would bring him a car load of the carcasses of politicians he would say: "I don't want them." Sam seems to have a pretty fair idea of the average politician, and it is the army of these men, acting as the paid tools of Wall street, that are running the affairs of this government to-day.

Wherever elections have been held the Populists have made gains, while the two old parties have lost. The people are waking up. They demand something more than fine speeches and cleverly constructed platforms. The politicians are becoming alarmed and will promise everything if the people will try the grand old parties "just one more time," but this cry is so old and worn out that it will no longer deceive the people.

The *Chicago Times-Herald* has changed owners and will hereafter be run as a Republican "sound currency" paper. The owner has offered Mr. Cleveland's controller of the currency, Eccles, who is a Democrat, ten thousand dollars a year to become financial editor of the paper. This goes to prove the charge frequently made by the Populists that the Republicans and Democrats were so near alike that they could stand on each other's platforms and edit each other's papers.

Those fellows who want free silver, but want it through the "old party" remind us of the old lady that did not want her boy to go into the water until he learned to swim. Any man who has as much brains as an oyster knows that both old parties have had a fair trial and both have demonstrated failure. On every occasion when pressed to have wall in their convention they have straddled the issue, but when it came to voting a majority always voted against it. It is the height of folly to expect that either of the old parties will give us free silver.

The Democratic party put Grover Cleveland where he is, and he has done more to put this country on practically a gold basis than any other man in the United States, not even excepting old John Sherman. In the light of this fact why should the Democratic party be now trusted to restore silver to its position prior to 1873? It is folly to think of it, and such men as Bland and Bryan who are advocating such a thing may safely be put down as the veriest political demagogues who seek to again deceive the people, or as political cowards not worthy to lead.

There is a movement on foot in most of the southern and western states to call a convention and make some declaration on the currency question. In most states it is known that this declaration will be in favor of free silver, or a straddle that can be construed to mean free silver. The cause of these conventions being called lies in the fact that there is rapid disintegration going on in both old parties, and more particularly in the Democratic party. This condition has alarmed the bosses and they seek to stop this wholesale desertion by some declaration in favor of free silver and financial reform. In the meantime, the goldbug element in the two old parties are doing all they can to prevent any declaration in favor of free silver, and the bosses are having a monkey and parrot time of it.

The greatest merit in the silver question is that the discussion of it is opening the people's eyes and causing trouble in the ranks of the two old parties. The goldbugs, unable to hedge any longer, are compelled to make an open fight for a single gold standard, and thousands of voters are becoming disgusted and leaving the two old parties. As the two old parties are the sole dependence of the goldbugs it places them in a peck of trouble. If they don't fight one or both of the old parties will pass a free coinage law, and if they do fight it looks like it will break up the two old parties. Again, the truth of

the old adage is verified, that "when rogues fall out honest men get their dues."

The president has written another letter. This time it is addressed to Gov. Stone of Mississippi and contains much taffy for the southern people. He says he don't understand why the South, that produces so much that is sold abroad, for gold, should want cheap silver money. The president seems to lose sight of the fact that the people of the South rarely ever see a piece of gold in circulation, and would not under the system which Mr. Cleveland wants to fasten on this country. They know that what he is pleased to term "sound currency" is gold for the bank and treasury vaults, and bank notes, founded on an interest bearing debt, every one of which represents a double rate of interest, practically irredeemable so far as the people are concerned. The people have studied these questions much more than Mr. Cleveland and his goldbug masters are aware of, and when the time comes for them to voice their sentiments there will be such a surprise in this country as was never known before.

W. S. MORGAN.

THE OLD SOLDIER.

Union Veterans About to Be Hoodwinked Once Again.

Cleveland, O., Special: A call has been issued for a National Soldiers' reunion to be held here on June 14 and 15 next, and the political tone injected into the document by the national committee to the effect that the men who saved the government should be a factor in its administration, and that the time has arrived when they should get together, formulate their principles and make their demands, has met with considerable opposition. The national committee has given out the following: "In response to letters from every quarter, the following is given: Every state is expected and requested to hold a state convention for itself on May 30 and choose its own delegates to the national reunion. Each state may send us as many as it deems proper, but no state shall have more or less than two votes in the convention, though all shall have a voice and be present at the proceedings, to the end that every state may have equal power to decide how the soldier vote of the Union shall be cast in 1896. This is the great and only object of the gathering—the crystallization of the soldier vote." Here is an open and deliberate proposition that two votes from each state shall decide how the soldier vote of the entire union shall be cast. It is said "this is the great and only object of the gathering." What an intelligent, thoughtful and independent body of citizens the old soldiers must be, and how much trouble this convention will save them by thus deciding in advance just how they shall vote. After the convention has done its work no old soldier need to bother his brains about the issues presented by the different political parties, or about anything else save to be sure he has the ticket that has been decided on. He must make no mistake about that. Aren't we glad we were soldiers?—Topeka Advocate.

Give Us the Law.

The leaders of the two old parties are becoming somewhat alarmed at the demonstrations being made by the people, and the growing popularity of the principles embodied in the People's party platform. Many of them, especially in the South and West, are now professing great friendship for free silver. We have no confidence in their sincerity. They pretend to be making a fight for a plank in the next national platform declaring in favor of free silver. Suppose they succeed. What good will that plank do? What the people want is a law providing for the free coinage of silver. The two old parties are in power. If they are sincere they can give us a law providing for free silver at any time they choose to do so. If they don't do it it is proof that all this talk about a free silver plank in the platforms is bosh—a mere subterfuge and catch-vote trick. It has come to the point now that the way to catch votes is to do and not promise. The people have learned that promises made by the two old parties are not worth the paper on which they are written. If the two old parties are sincere in their professions of friendship for silver, let them "show their faith by their works." They have the power to make the law. Give us the law, gentlemen, we have promises enough.

KEEP YOUR MONEY.

And Let the Bankers Hunt Their Grab Elsewhere.

Few men, though satisfied with the truth of a theory, will act upon its rules if those rules happen to be against the customs that surround them. Reformers in the United States are all opposed to private banking (National banks are private banks). They see the dangers of the system, read in the papers day after day of the failures of banks and knowing that hundreds and thousands of these banks must fail because the larger banks are squeezing them, yet they persist in leaving their money in these banks and doing business with them even when it is not necessary. Of course, when they read of these failures, it is something away off that does not affect them very much, and it is only when it comes home to them directly and when it is too late that they can see the necessity of acting upon lines of right. Last week one of the persons who applied for membership in our colony gave us a check on a bank for his membership and before the check reached the bank on which it was drawn, it had closed its doors and the savings of a life time were thus transferred to that great accumulation of capital that makes money kings in America. Why will men patronize banks except where conditions force them to? Banks are conducted by men just the same as other men, just as ignorant of the social system under which they do business as the average day laborer. The money left in the banks would be of no use to them if they did not speculate upon it. Men will permit banks to speculate with their money who will take no such risks themselves, and if the banks fail they lose all with no hope of gain. I do not feel very sorry for reformers when they keep any more money in banks than is necessary to do the necessary checking for their business. If the people know what is good for them, they will adopt the tactics of the banks, but their means in gold and keep it. All the thefts of money in the United States in a year do not amount to as much as the losses to the people by bank failures in a week.—Coming Nation.

A FEW QUESTIONS.

Specially Directed to the American (Slave) Wage-Earner.

So you think politics has nothing to do with your wages or chance of getting employment, or your debts or poverty, eh? The banker tells you so. The politician tells you so. The monopolist tells you so. The people who live well and do nothing tells you so. Isn't it funny that all of these people are all of one mind? All these people live off of somebody. Do you know who that somebody is? All these people are very anxious about the elections. Do you ever ask yourself why? If politics has nothing to do with you why are they so interested? Do you think they are fools to spend their time and money on something there is nothing in for them? And if there is something in it for them, who pays that something? Why can't you see a little bit under the surface? Have they trained you like a soldier so you can't think but obey orders? Why are they so anxious that you don't vote with the cranks? Why do you not vote with the cranks? Why thing to do with your wages and employment. It can render millions of you idle, so you will have to work cheap, or it can have all of you busy getting big wages. They don't want you to find this out. They want you for a voting machine to help them live in luxury and power. And you've been doing it. Don't read up on the money problem—you might learn something and not be so docile as a slave.

No, don't endeavor to solve the "money problem," for if you do you will get lost in the maze of fog and cannot extricate yourself. Just keep on thinking that the "problem" is so difficult of solution that only profound scholars can solve it, and leave it to the scholars to solve, and carry out as they have been doing, for they know all about it, you know, and you are only a poor fool of a voter king anyway. You cannot act only at the dictation of those who are manipulating the party machine in their own interests and whose actions as well as words say "damn the people."—People's Press.

Cornelius Vanderbilt's fireplace cost \$75,000, but this item is not as interesting as the question, "Who paid for it?"

SENSIBLE SAMUEL.

A CHICAGO MILLIONAIRE HAS LUCID MOMENTS.

During Which Time He Makes a Speech and Tells Some Wholesome Truths—Allerton is for Free Silver Coinage, 16 to 1.

At a recent meeting of the Marquette club in Chicago Sam Allerton made a speech which might be considered very good Populist doctrine. In introducing Mr. Allerton, the *Chicago Sentinel* says:

"This is the famous 'Sam' Allerton, who ran on the Republican ticket for World's Fair mayor against Carter Harrison, and who was supported by every kid-gloved aristocrat and millionaire, and by every daily paper except the *Times*, in the city, and then was scooped by Carter to the tune of 30,000 majority; Sam Allerton, the millionaire pork-packer, the director in a half dozen best banks of Chicago, the owner of stock in nearly every railroad that centers in the Windy City, the business friend and co-worker of Lyman J. Gage, the boss banker of the West, the ex-standard bearer of modern Shylocks and bosom friend of plutocracy—this Sam Allerton is reported by the *Tribune* as making use of the following language in his speech before the Marquette club:

"What is our money now, but fiat money? One per cent gold and 15 per cent fiat money, and so long as foreigners will lend us gold by buying our bonds, demanding each and every time a greater interest, can we continue to redeem our paper money in gold. The people are all right; they show their confidence; take silver, greenbacks, national currency; they will buy anything to-day we have to sell or exchange; yet the high men in official positions think they are at a discount of three-fourths of 1 per cent."

"They say that this currency would have no elasticity, could not be expanded and contracted. This is true, and that is why we need just such a currency. Contraction and expansion are what the gambler likes, and we should avoid these great contractions and expansions, which are the elements of a panic. It is not rich men who build up the country, but the enterprising men who expect to borrow and do something to better their condition, and this system of contraction and expansion produces a panic that breaks this class of men and makes the rich richer and the poor poorer. Money is only the motive power to exchange our labor, products and property. Gold and silver are relics of barbarism, the lack of confidence among men. Gold and silver should be products of grand officers. It is a fact that it is the preaching of their journal that has stirred telegraphers most prominently to action in the work of federation. It may not be out of place to ask right here why it is that an organization of telegraphers has been organized, and why it is that the International Union of Railway Track Foremen should be kept out of federation. Its official organ shows the intelligence of the membership to be not inferior to that of the others, and its roster speaks of 242 lodges; it is to all appearances an organization of railroad employes, as qualified to membership in the federation as are the others. Upon what meat, then, does this our Caesar, 'federation,' feed, that he has grown so great?—International Railroaders."

And the *Tribune* says the 250 members of this very exclusive, la-de-da Marquette club who were present "applauded many of his statements." There is nothing new in Mr. Allerton's declarations, but they are a little Populist to be swished around the wine glasses in a bibulous, bon-ton, millionaire club. When Thaddeus Stevens was contending for the passage of the bill to issue greenbacks to pay the expenses of the war instead of going on the market and buying bonds, he took practically the same ground, that the currency rested on all the wealth of the nation. He said:

"This is the capital, \$18,000,000,000 in amount, on which your treasury notes and bonds rest. This claim of the government, in the hands of congress, is direct and specific on the banks throughout the United States, including the gold and silver in their vaults; on commerce; on all kinds of production and business; on railroads, steamboats, and their passengers; on gas companies; on manufacturing companies of all kinds—in short, all real and personal estate of every kind is held subject to the payment of the treasury notes and bonds issued by the government. Congress is clothed with this mighty power to sustain the nation at this time."

The difference, however, between Mr. Stevens and Mr. Allerton is, Mr. Stevens wanted the government to issue paper money, while Mr. Allerton wants the bankers to have that private money. But the light is dawning. The people begin to see that neither gold or silver can be relied upon as a stable currency, and the main question to settle is, shall the banks or the government issue the money?

Which Is Civilized?

England has a graded inheritance tax. The larger the estate the bigger the slice the government takes. Wealth is a social product; and when the rich man dies society comes into its own, to a greater or less degree. At the same time we have in this country a supreme court deciding that the government cannot tax incomes derived from rents or public bonds. The men who have the most and do the least for the community, are relieved from taxation; while those who have the least and do the most, are left to foot the bills. Which nation is the most civilized and progressive?—Star and Kansan.

Bonds are based upon the same thing that paper money is based upon—the credit and wealth of all the people of the United States.

Strife or Harmony—Which? Until convinced that workmen are for organization instead of organization for workmen, I will cling to the belief, and try to convince others that peace and harmony should be maintained at all cost and sacrifice. Leaders ought to show their willingness, by deed, to bring about union regardless of personal differences. In the face of a formidable common foe, it is treason for generals to while away time in quarrel and dispute; and worse than treason to allow, or encourage, dissension among workmen. It is folly for a leader to assume that loyalty to his organization means also fidelity to the cause of labor, because he can not be true to some unless he is faithful to all; still less can he perform his duty honestly to his constituency when the men of the same class are divided against themselves. He may preserve his brotherhood, but an organization helpless to accomplish the object for which it is intended, by reason of existing division, is worse than naught, inasmuch as it tends to perpetuate the very evil which organization seeks to destroy; it is the morbid competition and strife among workmen themselves. Of what avail is class organization and universal organization to workmen when there is strife among the two? Can we afford the waste of time and energy which these two races to fight out their theories? Can they ever settle it by fighting? No, it is high time for every union and non-union man to feel the responsibility resting upon him to put a stop to this infamous duel at the expense of million of toilers. It is high time, in this age of intelligence and acquired experience, that we should rise above partisanship, above prejudice, and above sham loyalty to our labels; but rather let union be our common object, whether it be through 'federation' or any other way. For when men work in harmony it is not hard to find the best way. Let us do this even if our leaders do it not, for responsibility rests on each one of us as heavily as it does on the leaders. Let compromise and not antagonism, harmony and not discord, lead us steadily to union.—International Railroaders.

Federation.

If federation is the thing, why do not the official journals of the brotherhoods concerned inspire their readers to activity with the object of carrying federation into practice? The only journal that has, as yet, made itself prominent in this respect, is the *Railroad Telegrapher*; the others, while they do not speak against, are quite reserved in encouragement. You read in the journals all kinds of interesting subjects, but not of that concerning federation. It has been said that this is a matter to be decided by the men themselves; but if federation is for the benefit of the employees, should not the journals of the brotherhoods devote at least a few pages in each issue to the subject of federation? Surely it is as important that it be kept before the minds of the members as are the principles of grand officers. It is a fact that it is the preaching of their journal that has stirred telegraphers most prominently to action in the work of federation. It may not be out of place to ask right here why it is that an organization of telegraphers has been organized, and why it is that the International Union of Railway Track Foremen should be kept out of federation. Its official organ shows the intelligence of the membership to be not inferior to that of the others, and its roster speaks of 242 lodges; it is to all appearances an organization of railroad employes, as qualified to membership in the federation as are the others. Upon what meat, then, does this our Caesar, 'federation,' feed, that he has grown so great?—International Railroaders.

What Would You Think?

What would you think of a farmer with broad acres of the most fertile lands, with all the buildings, machinery and stock he wanted, and each year producing so much of everything that it burdened him. I say what would you think of such a farmer continually going into debt to another farmer who had only a measly small farm, mostly noted for its rocks and worn out soil—getting into his debt to such an extent that all the produce of his farm was absorbed in interest annually? You would say such a big farmer was a fool or insane, would you not? So say I. Well, that is just exactly the relation of Uncle Sam and his big farm to John Bull and his old worn-out island. It does not change the relation because the number is increased not at all. The Americans are just as ignorant, just as great dupes, as the great farmer would be. The Americans are so "stuck" on themselves and their institutions, that they believe the gods would make them invulnerable in them, and they are therefore as easily skinned as school children.—The Coming Nation.

Telegraphy in England.

The English system excels our own as day outshines night. Every little town that has a postoffice also has a telegraph station. The great central office at London receives and distributes half of all the messages in the country. The cable-rum alone sends upwards of 16,000 messages per day and is in direct communication with every capital in Europe, America and even Australia. In the main the cost of the 16,000 messages per day is transmitted and by means of mechanical devices like the Wheatstone transmitter between 500 and 600 words are sent per minute. All this perfection has come under government control. How long must "progressive" Americans submit to less convenient and poorer service at three or four times the price, while we pay enormous profits into the coffers of the telegraph monopoly?—Western Rural.

Intrinsic Value.

J. G. Ramsey—No. Wayland don't believe in the intrinsic value of money, but he goes long on the intrinsic value of wheat, corn, meat, vegetables, clothing, houses, etc. Money, no matter what it is printed, is of no use, unless he can get these things—not gold for it. Gold is practically valueless; so by them as savages do get beads and bright cloths, and make laws compelling intelligent people to either get gold or starve. The cheaper money is the more it will fulfill its function, so long as the issuer gets its value received.—Coming Nation.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

The Advocate Publishing Co. Publishers.

A. P. LONGSHORE, - - - Manager.

COLUMBIANA, MAY 23, 1895.

Cleveland's term of office is more than half out and still prosperous times are in the distant future.

Gov. Oates says he did right when he gave Judge Randolph time to get up the money he had embezzled.

Gov. Oates say the State Auditor failed to do his duty in regard to the Randolph defalcation. Just as we expected.

If the people could prosper on promises they would now be enjoying an era of prosperity, heretofore unknown to this country.

The wave of prosperity that the Cleveland democrats promised when the purchasing claims of the Sherman law was repealed, hasn't come yet.

Those ignoramus who have been claiming that silver was not the unit of value from 1892 to 1873, ought to be sent to the asylum for treatment.

Washington, Jefferson and Jackson agreed as to the policy of this country towards other countries, but our immaculate (?) Grover says by his action that they were fools.

President Washington in his farewell address to his countrymen warned them against entering into any alliances with European countries, but our great Grover is wiser (?) and better than Washington, and entered into a contract with the Rothschilds, of England to protect our credit.

Gov. Oates says in a recent letter to the state that if the grand jurors of Montgomery county had done their duty, Randolph's shortage would have been discovered long before it was. Nobody denies this, but how many grand juries composed of organized democrats has Gov. Oates ever known to do their duty? If one could be found that has fully done its duty, a chromo ought to be offered them.

HE ARGUES FOR SILVER.

The President of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange Writes a Letter.

Atlanta, Ga., April 29.—The Constitution will publish tomorrow morning an able and exhaustive article on the decline in the price of cotton, from the pen of Mr. J. Labouisse, President of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange. Mr. Labouisse is one of the most prominent business men of this country and is an eminent authority on all matters pertaining to cotton. Mr. Labouisse addresses himself particularly to Mr. Edwin Atkinson's article in the April Forum on "The Battle of Standards and the Fall of Prices," to show that the decline in the price of cotton is not due to cheaper production. The President of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange gives the total crop and the average price of cotton the world over, since 1842. He shows that during a period of twelve years since the war between the states the cotton crop of the world increased nearly 82 per cent, and the average price advanced more than 50 per cent. This increase in price, coupled with the largely increased production, he attributes to the increased output of the mines of California and Australia. Mr. Labouisse contrasts with this period the crop and prices of 1893 and 1894. The crops of 1893 and 1894, 11,609,000 bales, showed an increase of nearly 73 per cent, over the crop of 1886-90. The price, during the later period, declined 50 per cent. This fall in the price of cotton, he points out, is due to the contraction in value of the metallic legal tender money of the world. Mr. Labouisse fails to see anything beneficial in the fall of prices of crops to the farmers when his mortgage has remained stationary. He shows that the price of gold is flat because the mints, the world over, are required to buy all gold offered at a fixed price. Mr. Labouisse takes up the question of ratio and other points, making a clear and strong argument throughout for the rehabilitation of silver as a money of final redemption. The statistics which he presents are very complete and of exceptional value. The paper is one which will certainly attract much attention on both sides of the financial issue.

Four Mile Breeze.

Health good.

We had a fine rain last week.

The corn and oat crops are looking fine.

Alf Seale and Linnie, of Selma, spent Sunday in this community.

W. J. Parker, of the Kingdom neighbor hood spent Sunday here.

Charley Finley and Bosh. Kimble, of Columbiana, spent Sunday here.

Miss Minnie Hubbard, of Columbiana, spent Sunday on Four Mile.

Albert Garner, of Creswell, visited friends here Sunday.

C. C. Seale, of this Community visited Columbiana, Monday.

The singing at Four Mile Sunday, under the leadership of Prof. Williams and others was very good.

Hon. J. E. Dykes, of Simmons, visited Four Mile last week.

We regret to learn of the death of Mr. Ben Gardner, which occurred the 25th inst.

Success to the Advocate.

Yellow Leaf Snaps.

Health very good.

Mr. Clay Hale of Saginaw, was a visitor of this community Sunday night.

F. M. Atkinson of Columbiana, was a pleasant visitor of this community Sunday.

It seems that when a boy is 21 and goes with his first girl home it puzzle's him very badly.

Mr. James Williams, took Elliottville, Saginaw and Calera in by storm last Saturday.

We were sorry to know of the death of Mr. James Byon.

FARMER GIRL.

Why Not Ride a Bicycle

When you can get one so cheap and on such easy terms from E. E. Forbes, Anniston, Ala. Write him for catalogue and prices. He sells several makes and all kind of bicycle sundries, also Type-writers.

If you want the news subscribe for the Advocate, only one dollar a year.

When you want good Photograph work, watch, clock and jewelry repairing at reasonable prices, call on T. J. Weaver at the Photograph Gallery.

TAX SALE.

The State of Alabama, Shelby county. Under and by virtue of decrees of the Probate Court for said county, rendered on the 20th day of May, 1895, I will, on the 24th day of June 1895, proceed to sell at public outcry to the highest bidder, for cash, before the court house door of said county, within the legal hours of sale, the following described parcels, of real estate assessed to the following named persons and to "Owner Unknown" for the payment of the taxes for the year 1894, and fees and costs, as shown opposite or under each parcel.

This 21st day of May 1895.

A. F. SMITH, Tax Collector.

BEAT 1.

Sol Kohn, 1 lot in Shelby city, lot 6 block 95. Taxes 34 cents, cost \$1.95, printers fee 1.47.

Sam Bailey, est. of e h of n w q of sec 1 tp 24 r 14 e, tax and costs \$4.50, adv. 96 cts.

R. B. Catter, 1 lot in Shelby in block 4, tax and costs \$2.30, adv. 63 cts.

Green Johnson, 1 lot in Columbiana tax and costs \$3.12, adv. 52 cts.

N. B. Mardis, Est. of French Nabors admn. n w q of n e q and all that part of n w q of n e q and s h of e q of n h of n w q and e q of n w q except that part not heretofore sold to Verchot and others and all that part not sold off s w q and s e q all in sec 26 tp 21 r 1 w, tax and costs \$3.75, adv. 33 cts.

Oliver Morrow, e h of e h of w q of n e q of sec 17 tp 22 r 1 e, tax and costs \$2.35, adv. 1.15.

Mary Rushons, n w q of n w q and n e q of n w q of sec 1 tp 24 r 14 e, tax and cost \$2.30, adv. 1.15.

Scott Butler and Nelson, J. H. Scott, agt. 1 house and lot in Columbiana, tax and cost \$2.80, adv. 85 cts.

Rachel Steadman, 1 house and lot in Columbiana, tax and costs \$2.33, adv. 66 cts.

J. W. Teague, part of n w q of n w q of sec 31 tp 21 r 1 e and a part of n e q of n w q of sec 24 tp 22 r 1 w, tax and costs \$3.25, adv. 1.70.

Will Welch, 2 acres in s w q of n e q of sec 13 tp 22 r 1 w, tax and cost \$3.26, adv. 1.00.

Marcus Meyer, 1 lot in Shelby city, lot 14 block 115. Taxes 34 cents, cost \$1.95, printers fee 1.47.

G S Patterson, 1 lot in Shelby city, lot 10 block 118. Taxes 34 cents, cost \$1.95, printers fee 1.47.

R H Gooden, 1 lot in Shelby city, lot 29 block 95. Taxes 34 cents, cost \$1.95, printers fee 1.47.

J B Gooden, 1 lot in Shelby city, lot 15 block 82. Taxes 34 cents, cost \$1.95, printers fee 1.47.

W C Harrell, 1 lot in Shelby city, lot 2 block 114. Taxes 34 cents, cost \$1.95, printers fee 1.47.

J A Reynolds, 1 lot in Shelby city, lot 14 block 93. Taxes 34 cents, cost \$1.95, printers fee 1.47.

Jos Saks & Co., 1 lot in Shelby city, lot 10 block 119. Taxes 34 cents, cost \$1.95, printers fee 1.47.

Assen Stern, 2 lots in Shelby city, lot 22 block 90, lot 8 block 87. Taxes 68 cents, cost \$1.95, printers fee 1.53.

Thomas White, 1 lot in Shelby city, lot 19 block 116. Taxes 34 cents, cost \$1.95, printers fee 1.47.

S Stern, 1 lot in Shelby city, lot 16 block 115. Taxes and cost \$2.16, printers fee 1.26.

C A Smith, 1 lot in Shelby city, lot 20 block 114. Taxes and cost \$2.29, printers fee 1.33.

B F Taylor, 1 house and lot in Shelby city, lot 32 block 115. Taxes and cost \$2.33, printers fee 1.47.

E D Bowles, 1 lot in Shelby city. Taxes and cost \$2.33, printers fee 1.19.

W T Bibb, SE 1/4 of SE 1/4, Sec 4 Tp 22 r 2 w, Taxes and cost \$1.99, printers fee 1.75.

J P Condon, NW 1/4, Sec 26 Tp 18 r 1 e. Taxes and cost \$5.53, printers fee 1.75.

Dennis Carr, half interest in NW 1/4 of NW 1/4, Sec 15 Tp 20 r 3 w. Taxes and cost \$2.99, printers fee 1.39.

W H M Carroll, 30 acres in NE 1/4 of NW 1/4, Sec 24 Tp 22 r 1 w. Taxes and cost \$2.21, printers fee 2.10.

Mrs R G A Davis, SE 1/4 of NW 1/4, Sec 3 Tp 18 r 1 e. Taxes and cost \$4.35, printers fee 1.89.

J A M Davis, 1 lot in Columbiana. Taxes and cost \$1.66, printers fee 1.39.

G A Hammill, SW 1/4 of SW 1/4, Sec 3 Tp 21 r 1 e, NE 1/4 of NE 1/4, Sec 18 Tp 19 r 1 e. Taxes and cost \$5.35, printers fee 2.59.

J P Knabe, e h of n e q and s e q of sec 30 tp 21 r 1 e. Taxes 68 cents, fees and cost \$1.95, printers fee 1.75.

M J Manning, 2 lots in Shelby city, lot 3 block 95, lot 18 block 120. Taxes and cost \$2.63, printers fee 1.75.

A G Turner, 1 lot in Shelby city, lot 8 block 93. Taxes and cost \$2.29, printers fee 1.39.

Owner unknown, n w q of n w q of sec 14 tp 22 r 1 w. Taxes 68 cents, fees and cost \$1.95, printers fee 2.10.

Owner unknown, n h of s w q of sec 16 tp 22 r 1 w, tax \$1.36, fees and cost \$1.95, printers fee 2.10.

Owner unknown, s e q of s w q of sec 16 tp 22 r 1 w, tax 68 cents, fees and cost \$1.95, printers fee 2.10.

Owner unknown, n w q of n e q of sec 19 tp 21 r 1 e. Taxes 68 cents, fees and cost \$1.95, printers fee 2.10.

Owner unknown, e h of s w q of sec 27 tp 21 r 1 e. Taxes \$1.36, fees and cost \$1.95, printers fee 2.10.

Owner unknown, n w q of n w q of sec 29 tp 21 r 1 e. Taxes 68 cents, fees and cost \$1.95, printers fee 2.10.

Owner unknown, s e q of s w q of sec 29 tp 21 r 1 e. Taxes 68 cents, fees and cost \$1.95, printers fee 2.10.

Owner unknown, n h of s w q of sec 22 tp 21 r 1 w. Taxes \$1.36, fees and cost \$1.95, printers fee 1.19.

Owner unknown, n h of n w q of sec 35 tp 21 r 1 e. Taxes \$1.36, fees and cost \$1.95, printers fee 2.10.

Owner unknown, w h of e w q of sec 35 tp 21 r 1 w. Taxes 1.36, fees and cost \$1.95, printers fee 2.10.

Owner unknown, n w q of n e q of sec 22 tp 21 r 1 w. Taxes 68 cents, fees and cost \$1.95, printers fee 2.10.

Owner unknown, n w q of n w q of sec 25 tp 21 r 2 w. Taxes 68 cents, fees and cost \$1.95, printers fee 2.10.

Owner unknown, n h of s w q and s w q of n e q of sec 23 tp 21 r 2 w. Taxes 68 cents, fees and cost \$1.95, printers fee 2.10.

Owner unknown, s h of n w q of sec 23 tp 21 r 2 w. Taxes 1.36, fees and cost \$1.95, printers fee 2.10.

Owner unknown, e h of n e q and s w q of n e q of sec 23 tp 21 r 2 w. Taxes 1.36, fees and cost \$1.95, printers fee 2.10.

Owner unknown, n w q of n e q of sec 25 tp 21 r 2 w. Taxes 68 cents, fees and cost \$1.95, printers fee 2.10.

Owner unknown, e h of s e q of sec 28 tp 21 r 2 w. Taxes 1.36, fees and cost \$1.95, printers fee 2.10.

Owner unknown, s h of s w q of sec 22 tp 21 r 1 w. Taxes 1.36, fees and cost \$1.95, printers fee 2.10.

Owner unknown, s h of s e q of sec 9 tp 22 r 1 w. Taxes 1.36, fees and cost \$1.95, printers fee 2.10.

Owner unknown, n w q of n e q of sec 10 tp 22 r 1 w. Taxes 68 cents, fees and cost \$1.95, printers fee 2.10.

Owner unknown, s e q of n e q of sec 17 tp 22 r 1 w. Taxes 68 cents, fees and cost \$1.95, printers fee 2.10.

BEAT 2.

John Morris, s e q of s w q of sec 14 tp 24 r 15 e. Tax and costs \$2.30, adv. 85 cts.

Owner unknown, w h of s w q of sec three tp twenty-two r one e. Taxes one dollar and thirty-six cents, fees and cost \$1.95, printers fee 1.75.

Owner unknown, e h of n e q of sec thirteen tp twenty-two r one e. Taxes one dollar and thirty-six cents, fees and cost one dollar and ninety-five cents, "a" 63 48-100, "b" 65 acres printers fee 1.75.

Owner unknown, fractions "a" and "b" of sec twenty tp twenty-two r one e. (a) Taxes two dollars and thirteen cents, fees and cost one dollar and ninety-five cents; "a" 63 48-100, "b" 65 acres printers fee 2.17.

BEAT 3.

C T Harrell, 4 acres in n w q of n e q, fractional part of sec 18 tp 20 r 3 w. Taxes 34 cents, fees and cost \$1.45, printers fee 2.17.

Pilgreen and Campbell, part of n h of s h of n w q of sec 10 tp 22 r 2 w, tax and cost \$2.38, adv. 1.15.

James W. Pilgreen, s h of s e q of sec 16 tp 22 r 2 w, tax and costs \$2.80, adv. 96 cts.

Henry Jackson, 1 house and lot near Shelby Springs, tax and cost \$3.21, adv. 60 cts.

Willis Pilgreen, 16 acres in the w h of s e q of sec 18 tp 22 r 2 w, tax and costs \$3.34, adv. 1.10.

E. M. Carlton, est of 3 acres in n e q of s e q of sec 2 tp 24 r 13 e, tax and costs \$2.93, adv. 1.10.

Owner unknown, n w q of n e q of sec 1 tp 24 r 13 e, taxes 68 cents, fees and cost \$1.95, printers fee 1.75.

Owner unknown, e h of n e q of sec 22 tp 24 r 13 e. Taxes \$1.36, fees and cost \$1.95, printers fee 1.75.

Owner unknown, n w q of n e q and s e q of n e q of sec 11 tp 24 r 13 e. Taxes \$1.36, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 2.10.

Owner unknown, e h of s w q of sec 12 tp 24 r 13 e. Taxes \$1.36, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75.

BEAT 4.

Henry Goode, 17 acres in n w q of n e q of sec 5 tp 24 r 12 e, tax and costs \$3.82, adv. 1.00.

N M Lamley, 17 acres s h of s e q of s w q of sec 34 tp 21 r 4 w, tax and costs \$3.60, adv. 1.00.

E W Wilson, 17 acres in n w q of n e h of sec 5 tp 24 r 12 e, tax and costs \$2.59, adv. 1.00.

Owner unknown, n h of n e q of sec 16 tp 21 r 3 w. Taxes 1.36, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75.

Owner unknown, s w q of n e q of sec 17 tp 21 r 3 w. Taxes 68 cents, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75.

Owner unknown, s w q of s e q of sec 17 tp 21 r 3 w. Taxes 68 cents, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75.

Owner unknown, s e q of s w q of sec 18 tp 21 r 3 w. Taxes 68 cents, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75.

Owner unknown, s h of s w q of sec 22 tp 21 r 3 w. Taxes \$1.36, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75.

Owner unknown, e h of s e q of sec 26 tp 21 r 3 w. Taxes \$1.36, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75.

Owner unknown, n e q of s e q of sec 31 tp 21 r 3 w. Taxes 68 cents, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75.

Owner unknown, s h of n w q and n e q of s w q of sec 32 tp 21 r 3 w. Taxes \$2.04, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 2.35.

Owner unknown, s h of s w q and s w q of s e q of sec 32 tp 21 r 3 w. Taxes \$2.04, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 2.35.

Owner unknown, w h of n e q of sec 2 tp 21 r 4 w. Taxes \$1.36, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75.

Owner unknown, s e q of n w q of sec 2 tp 21 r 4 w. Taxes 68 cents, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75.

Owner unknown, s w q of n w q of sec 2 tp 21 r 4 w. Taxes 68 cents, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75.

Owner unknown, n e q of n e q of sec 3 tp 21 r 4 w. Taxes 68 cents, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75.

Owner unknown, s h of s w q of sec 6 tp 22 r 3 w. Taxes \$1.36, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75.

Owner unknown, n h of n w q of sec 7 tp 22 r 3 w. Taxes \$1.36, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75.

Owner unknown, e h of n e q of sec 9 tp 22 r 3 w. Taxes \$1.36, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75.

Owner unknown, w h of s e q of sec 10 tp 22 r 4 w. Taxes \$3.61, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75.

Owner unknown, w h of n w q of sec 14 tp 22 r 4 w. Taxes \$1.36, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75.

Owner unknown, n e q of n w of sec 15 tp 22 r 4 w. Taxes 68 cents, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75.

Owner unknown, n e q of n e q and s h of n e q of sec 2 tp 24 r 12 e. Taxes \$2.04, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 2.10.

Owner unknown, n e q of n w q and s w q of n w q of sec 2 tp 24 r 12 e. Taxes \$1.36, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 2.10.

Owner unknown, n e q of sec 3 tp 24 r 12 e. Taxes \$2.72, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee one seventy-five.

Owner unknown, n h of n w q of sec 3 tp 24 r 12 e. Taxes \$1.36, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee one seventy-five.

Owner unknown, w h of s e q of sec 3 tp 24 r 12 e. Taxes \$1.36, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee one seventy-five.

Owner unknown, s e q of n w q of sec 5 tp 24 r 12 e. Taxes 68 cents, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee one seventy-five.

Owner unknown, s w q of s e q of sec 6 tp 24 r 12 e. Taxes 68 cents, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee one seventy-five.

Owner unknown, n e q of n e q of sec 8 tp 24 r 12 e. Taxes 68 cents, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee one seventy-five.

Owner unknown, s h of n e q of sec 10 tp 24 r 12 e. Taxes \$1.36, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee one seventy-five.

Owner unknown, n w q of s w q of sec 17 tp 24 r 12 e. Taxes 68 cents, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee one seventy-five.

Owner unknown, s h of n e q of sec 5 tp 24 r 13 e. Taxes \$1.36, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee one seventy-five.

Owner unknown, n e q of s w q of sec 5 tp 24 r 13 e. Taxes 68 cents, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee one seventy-five.

Owner unknown, s e q of sec 8 tp 24 r 13 e. Taxes \$2.04, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.75.

BEAT 6.

Henry Tate, 1 house and lot in Helena, tax and costs \$2.38, adv. 60 cts.

Owner unknown, n e q of sec 5 tp 21 r 3 w. Taxes 2.72, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.47.

Owner unknown, e h of s w q of sec 5 tp 21 r 3 w. Taxes 1.36, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.47.

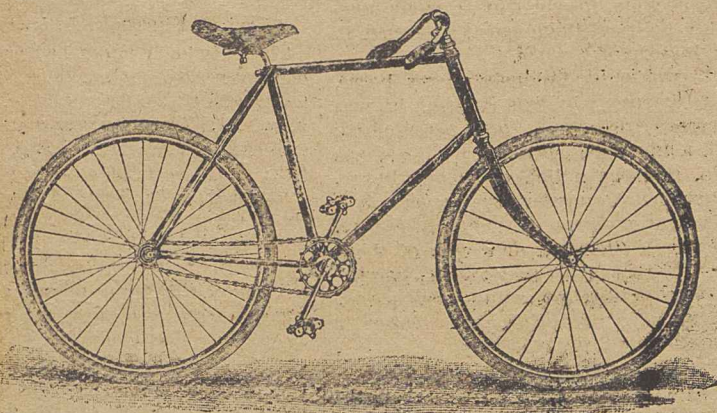
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Owner unknown, s w q of sec 6 tp 21 r 3 w. Taxes 2.72, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.47.

Owner unknown, e h of s w q of sec 6 tp 21 r 3 w. Taxes 1.36, fees and cost 1.95, printers fee 1.47.

Owner unknown, n

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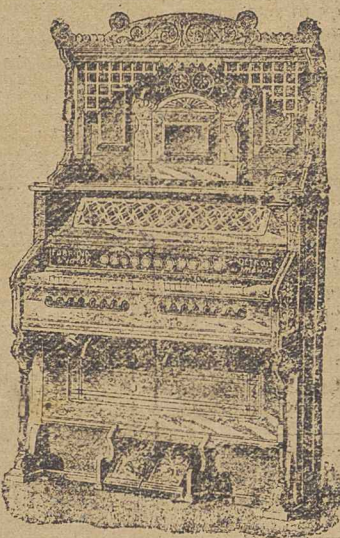
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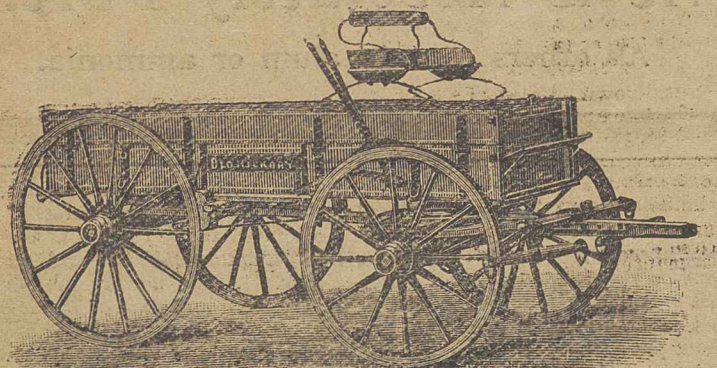
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"Articles that are in any way dangerous or offensive, also patent medicines, nostrums, and empirical preparations, whose ingredients are concealed, will not be admitted to the Exposition."

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At the WORLD'S FAIR.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

Published Every Thursday

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COLUMBIANA, MAY 23, 1895.

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Furnish Advertising Rates on Application

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

County Court convened last Monday.

J. M. Powers, of Helena, was in town Tuesday.

Miss Pauline Nelson, is visiting relatives at Renfro.

Born: On 26th to Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Albright, a son.

J. E. Seale, of Childersburg, was in town last Thursday.

N. A. Graham, of the Sentinel, was in the city last Monday.

Rev. W. A. Montgomery, of Wilsonville, was in town Tuesday.

Mr. Horace Payne, returned to his home at Pelham, Saturday.

Mrs. Tinnie Elliott, of Vincent, visited relatives here last week.

Misses Carrie and Gene Cooper, of Shelby Springs were in town last Friday.

Mrs. Will Adams, of Talladega, visited the family of J. R. White Tuesday.

Miss Lillie Davis, of Vincent, is visiting the family of Wm. Davis this week.

H. A. Seale, of Selma, is spending several days in the city with relatives.

Mr. John Edwards, of Childersburg, was in the city Tuesday and Wednesday.

W. W. Roy of Helena, was in Columbiana this week attending county court.

"Children's day" exercises, at the Presbyterian church, on next Sunday night.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Moss, and children of Calera spent a short while in the city Tuesday.

Miss Carrie Lesser, after two weeks visit to relatives here, returned home last Saturday.

Miss Ruby Cooper, of Shelby Springs, spent several days with Miss Elva Greek, last week.

Miss Annie Hendrick, of Renfro, came down last Thursday to be present at the commencement.

E. S. Lyman, of Montevallo, spent several days in the city this week attending county court.

W. S. Cary, of Montevallo, was in the city the front part of the week in attendance upon court.

Messrs. T. H. Cooper and Bremond Bristow, attended the meeting of the C. L. S. Friday night.

To retain an abundant head of hair of a natural color to a good old age, the hygiene of the scalp must be observed. Apply Hall's Hair Renewer.

Mr. Tom Wartersworth, of Selma visited the family of J. T. Cromwell, Saturday and Sunday, returned home Tuesday accompanied by Miss Clem Cromwell.

Quite a crowd of our citizens, especially the young people, went to Shelby Sunday night, to the Children's day exercises, and reported having had a nice time.

Mr. Robert Long, of Juniata, was in town last Monday, and gave us a pleasant call and made the Editor feel happy; do you know the reason why? he paid up in full. Come thou and do likewise.

W. H. Moss and Elbert McLendon of Calera, was in the city Wednesday.

Mrs. T. P. Roberts, of Sylacauga, spent several days with relatives in the city last week.

Miss Nora Jackson, who has been attending the Columbiana Fitting School, returned home Saturday.

Mr. John Farrell, who has been attending school here for the last nine months, returned home Tuesday.

Miss Florence Farrell, of Yellow Leaf, was in the city Monday and Tuesday visiting relatives and friends.

T. K. Roberts, left Tuesday for Greensboro, to be present at the commencement exercises of the college.

Mr. Eugene LaTaste, of the Columbiana Fitting School, returned to his home at Easonville last Saturday.

Married—At the court house on last Sunday evening, Mr. Floyd Davis and Miss Lizzie Lathan, Judge Leeper officiating.

Misses Emma and Katie Looney, who have attending school here for the past session, left Tuesday for their home near Fayetteville. We are exceedingly sorry to part with these young ladies and hope for them a pleasant vacation.

Food, when it is on the stomach, becomes nutritive and unwholesome. It poisons the blood, and both mind and body suffer in consequence. What is needed to restore perfect digestion is a dose or two of Ayer's Pills. They never fail to relieve.

It is a great mistake to suppose that a simple tonic gives strength; it only stimulates the stomach to renewed action. To impart real strength, the blood must be purified and enriched, and this can only be done by such a standard alternative as Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

On Saturday last Columbiana, crossed bats with Childersburg, at Wilsonville, as usual our boys came out victorious by a score of 19 to 9. All in attendance upon the game spoke in highest terms of the Childersburg boys and say they are the most gentlemanly crowd they ever met.

Misses Lena and Pearl Hendrick, left Tuesday for their home at Renfro Ala. These young ladies have been in our midst so long they seem like our own girls, and they have by their good conduct and winning ways so won upon the affections of all who knew them it is with great regret that we see them leave.

CLOSED.

Successful Exercises of the Columbiana Fitting School.

The closing exercises of the Columbiana Fitting School, took place last Friday at the new academy, and to say that they were a success would not fully express, a true description of the beautiful and realistic picture presented to the delighted spectators and patrons. From the opening to the close every movement indicated splendid discipline, and thorough organization which alone speak volumes for Profs. Greek and Roberts, and Miss Louella Teague.

The exercises were opened by a "songwelcome," by the whole school, the rendition of which proved that there is some fine vocal talent among the boys and girls of Columbiana.

The "Invocation" was next in order by Rev. W. I. Sinnott, followed by music.

The "annual address," by Dr. E. B. Teague was next on the program and was the event of the day. Dr. Teague is a ripe scholar of profound research, and the words of wisdom spoken by him on that occasion we doubt not will be of great benefit to all those who heard his discourse.

The prize declamation contest was the next in order and was participated in by the following young men and young ladies. L. Crumpston, E. LaTaste, R. L. Hill, John Mooney, J. B. Farrell, H. Payne and E. B. Paul. Misses Lena Hendrick, Ethel Greek, Kate Looney and Essie Mason. All of the contestants spoke well and the writer is free to say that it is quite difficult to decide which of the young men and ladies did the best and up to going to press, we have not learned the decision of the committee selected to award the prize. In the afternoon the exercises were

ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MFG. CO.

No. 1. Farm Harness. Have sold to consumers for 20 years. No. 119 Road Wagon. \$24.50. No. 120 Road Wagon. \$27. No. 121 Road Wagon. \$30. No. 122 Road Wagon. \$32. No. 123 Road Wagon. \$34. No. 124 Road Wagon. \$36. No. 125 Road Wagon. \$38. No. 126 Road Wagon. \$40. No. 127 Road Wagon. \$42. No. 128 Road Wagon. \$44. No. 129 Road Wagon. \$46. No. 130 Road Wagon. \$48. No. 131 Road Wagon. \$50. No. 132 Road Wagon. \$52. No. 133 Road Wagon. \$54. No. 134 Road Wagon. \$56. No. 135 Road Wagon. \$58. No. 136 Road Wagon. \$60. No. 137 Road Wagon. \$62. No. 138 Road Wagon. \$64. No. 139 Road Wagon. \$66. No. 140 Road Wagon. \$68. No. 141 Road Wagon. \$70. No. 142 Road Wagon. \$72. No. 143 Road Wagon. \$74. No. 144 Road Wagon. \$76. No. 145 Road Wagon. \$78. No. 146 Road Wagon. \$80. No. 147 Road Wagon. \$82. No. 148 Road Wagon. \$84. No. 149 Road Wagon. \$86. No. 150 Road Wagon. \$88. No. 151 Road Wagon. \$90. No. 152 Road Wagon. \$92. No. 153 Road Wagon. \$94. No. 154 Road Wagon. \$96. 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Wooden Rails for a Florida Road.
The citizens of Avon Park and Haines City, Fla., forty miles distant, have decided, according to a correspondent of the Manufacturers' Record, to build a railroad with wooden rails, which are large enough to be laid so that they will be half-embedded in the sand, without other ballast. They are to be held in position by wooden pins two inches in diameter and eighteen inches long, while the ends are connected by plank couplers placed underneath and held by pins. Not a pound of metal will be used in construction of the tracks. Most of the "rails" will be furnished gratis by property owners along the right of way. The company believes that in a few years the fruit, vegetable and passenger business over the route will pay for regular steel rails, when the others will be used for ties. A small steam dumper will furnish power for the road.

As a rule women say almost every thing else of a woman who is engaged, except that she is too young to marry.

To Cleanse the System

Effectually yet gently, when constive or bilious, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, colds or fevers, use Syrup of Siga.

The Cuban Insurrection is like just opened champagne, bubbling up gloriously.

Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away

Is the truthful, startling title of a book about No-To-Bac, the harmless, guaranteed tobacco habit cure that braces up atrophied nerves, eliminates the nicotine poison, makes weak men gain strength, vigor and manhood. You run no physical or financial risk, as No-To-Bac is sold by Druggists everywhere, under a guarantee to cure or money refunded. Book free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., New York or Chicago.

After Dinner

After the heartiest dinner a dose of TYNER'S DYSPEPSIA REMEDY will remove all unpleasant feelings, aid digestion, and build up your health. As an after-dinner drink it is far superior to all other remedies, as it never disappoints, and leaves an appetite for the next meal. For sale by Druggists. Manufactured by CHAS. O. TYNER, Atlanta, Ga.

It is Stereely Good Health.

That beautiful complexion is health, preserved by Ripans Tablets. Ripans Tablets purify the blood, clear the skin of blemishes and make life more worth living.

We will give \$100 reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured with HALL'S Catarrh Cure. Taken internally. E. J. CHERRY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

It is More Than Wonderful

how patently people suffer with corns. Get comfort by removing them with Hindercom's.

We think Piso's Cure for Consumption is the only medicine for Coughs, BRONCHITIS, PINKHEAD, Springfield, Ills., Oct. 1, 1894.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell. 25c. a bottle.

Wife used "MORRIS'S FRUIT" before first child was quickly relieved; suffered but little; recovery rapid. E. E. JOHNSON, Eufaula, Ala.

Impaired Health is Not Easily Regained, yet Parker's Ginger Tonic has attained it in many cases. For every weakness and distress.

Is Your Blood Pure

If it is, you will be strong, vigorous, full of life and ambition; you will have a good appetite and good digestion; strong nerves, sweet sleep.

But how few can say that their blood is pure! How many people are suffering daily from the consequences of impure blood, scrofula, salt rheum, rheumatism, catarrh, nervousness, sleeplessness and

That Tired Feeling.

Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood. Therefore, it is the medicine for you.

It will give you pure, rich, red blood and strong nerves. It will overcome That Tired Feeling, create an appetite, give refreshing sleep and make you strong.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye today.

Hood's Pills

The after-dinner pill and family cathartic. 25c. a bottle.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age. KENNEDY'S Medical Discovery.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS.,

Has discovered in one of our common poisons a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases. Both of these humors he has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Bend the label.

If the stomach is full or bilious it will cause squishy feelings at first. No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST

IMPERIAL GRANUM

IT IS THE BEST FOOD FOR INVALIDS

JOHN CARLE & SONS, New York.

AM. N. U. No. 22, 1895.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY.

Compiled and Condensed for the Convenience of Our Readers.

DOINGS OVER THE SEA.

The Celebrated Tichborne Claimant Confesses Himself an Impostor—Thirty Lives Lost in a Fire—Vessel Stranded—A Woman's Ire—West Virginia Mine Operations.

SOUTHERN.

Saturday Professor Young, of Furman university, S. C., accidentally shot his left hand off with a gun. He was resting quietly Saturday night.

At Key West, Fla., Thursday Mrs. J. J. Warren, a prominent society lady, severely cowed her husband, a wealthy druggist. Mr. Warren will seek a divorce. Mrs. Warren was formerly of New York. Jealousy caused the trouble. Mr. and Mrs. Warren have been social leaders.

Nicholas Cotter was fatally shot by William Goodman at Augusta, Ga., Sunday morning. Both are young white men and were close friends. Cotter was intoxicated and had an altercation with Goodman, and was advancing on him with a club when Goodman shot him in the right side. Goodman is in jail awaiting the results.

There was considerable firing at the various soldiers stationed at Pocahontas, West Va., Saturday night. The shooting was from the West Virginia side. In one case a bullet struck the door of a house at the works; in another the ball struck the earth within a few feet of a soldier. The miscreants keep themselves safely hidden in the brush and timber.

It has been definitely settled that operations will be resumed in four of the largest West Virginia mines on Tuesday. These are the Houston, Upland, Crozer and Pulaski.

About 1:30 o'clock Sunday morning at Bennettsville, S. C., a fire alarm was given and in less than three hours \$50,000 worth of property was in ashes. Seven handsome brick buildings, the principle business houses of the town, were destroyed. About 30 per cent covered by insurance.

James Thompson, former master mechanic on the Chattanooga Southern railroad, Saturday received an anonymous note to watch his wife. He secreted himself in the house and saw a grocer's clerk named Arthur Taylor enter the house and soon afterwards discovered his wife in his lap and he was smothering her with kisses. Crying, "My God, my children!" at the top of his voice, he drove them through a crowded street at the point of a pistol.

On account of the severe cold and snow in the Smoky mountains between North Carolina and Tennessee, one thousand head of cattle belonging to farmers and cattle raisers, which had been taken to the mountains a month ago to graze, were driven back into the caves last Friday. There has been from two to four inches of snow in the mountains all the week and the cattle were almost starved. They will be kept in the caves till spring comes again.

The General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterians, which has just closed its annual session at Meridian, Miss., selected Birmingham as the place of meeting next year, by 84 votes to 77 for Martinsville, Ind.

Dispatches from Grafton and Morgantown, W. Va., report that an explosion occurred Tuesday in the coal mines at Monongah, on the West Virginia and Pittsburgh railroad. The mine took fire. Four miners were taken out dead and six injured by inhaling smoke. All will recover. The accident will not stop operations.

Will Russell, a real estate agent of Knoxville, Tenn., was shot and fatally wounded Tuesday morning by his brother-in-law, N. B. Brooks, a grocery merchant. The difficulty arose over some trivial business matter.

Application was filed Tuesday in the office of the clerk of the supreme court of Fulton county, Ga., for a charter for the Whittier mills. The capital stock is \$250,000, of which \$79,000 has been paid in. Atlanta and Lowell, Mass., furnish the capital.

A member of the Pittsburg Guard on duty at Pocahontas, W. Va., was struck with a rock during Monday night and rendered unconscious. He remained insensible five or six hours. The surgeon pronounces the wound dangerous. A colored striker was arrested for the offense. This is the second case of rock throwing within a week. Two of the West Virginia mines started up Tuesday morning.

The United States cruisers Atlanta and Raleigh, which were to have sailed from Savannah, Ga., Tuesday, will remain in the river until Monday. Secretary Herbert ordered the retention of the vessels on account of the large number of visitors to Savannah in attendance at the various conventions, which are now in session. The Amphitrite sailed Wednesday for Port Royal to test her ten-inch guns. The torpedo boat Cushing is on her way, and is expected to join the Atlanta and Raleigh. Ten thousand people have visited the cruisers since they have been in port.

In the General Assembly of the Northern Presbyterians, now in session at Pittsburg, Pa., Dr. John L. Blackburn, of Covington, Ky., presented a report on the work of missions to the freedom of the south. He said that the receipts amounted to over \$173,000 and the expenses to nearly \$164,000, and that the debt of the board had been reduced by over \$4,000, being now over \$22,000. The board has maintained 175 missionaries, 395 churches and missions, with 17,983 communicants, and 87 schools with 10,525 pupils. J. P. Palmer, who was assaulted Saturday night at Morristown, Tenn., by unknown parties, died at 5 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. He never regained consciousness. The citizens of Morristown have offered a reward of \$500 for the apprehension of his murderers. Governor Turney has been asked to supplement the reward with a like amount.

The grand lodge of the Knights of Pythias of Georgia convened in Atlanta last Tuesday, bringing together about a thousand Pythians from all parts of the state.

Charles J. Searcy, the Aquia creek

train robber, was taken from jail at Fredericksburg, Va., Tuesday morning to the penitentiary, Richmond, to begin a term of eight years.

EASTERN.

The barkentine Josephine, of Baltimore, Md., from Rio Janeiro, Brazil, for Baltimore, with a cargo of coffee, stranded one mile and a half south of the Little Island life saving station near Cape Henry, at 10:30 o'clock Thursday night. The crew of thirteen men were rescued in the surf boat.

WESTERN.

The Illinois house of representatives has passed the senate bill appropriating \$65,000 to erect monuments to mark the positions occupied by Illinois troops at the battles of Chancellorsville, Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge.

Saturday night at 11:30 o'clock fire started in the establishment of the Wisconsin River Paper and Pulp company, located one and a half miles south of Stevens Point, Wis. The paper mill was in a sheet of flame in a few minutes and the building, which was about 800 feet long and 50 feet wide, was consumed, with the exception of the outside walls. The pulp mills were saved. Several railroad cars were also destroyed. The loss will amount to about \$150,000, which is only partially covered by insurance. One hundred men and girls were employed in the mill.

The nitro-glycerine house of the California powder works at Pinole, Cal., blew up Tuesday, killing five white men and wounding two others. Nine Chinamen were killed and three others injured.

The senate of Michigan, Tuesday night, by a vote of 18 to 13, passed a bill to restore capital punishment in that state.

FOREIGN.

The government of Spain is making preparations to send 1,500 cavalry to Cuban at once, and is negotiating with the bank of Spain for \$10,000,000 four and a half per cent loan to meet the expenditures incurred through the campaign against the insurgents.

The People, an English paper, publishes a sensational statement by the Tichborne claimant which is a virtual confession of his fraudulent attempts to obtain the Tichborne estates and title. He admits that he is Arthur Orton, the son of a butcher of Wapping. The statement is accompanied by a sworn affidavit by the claimant attesting the truth of his confession.

The town of Brest-Litovsk, Russian Poland, was, with the exception of a few isolated houses, totally destroyed by fire Thursday night. Thirty of its inhabitants lost their lives. Brest-Litovsk lies 131 miles south of Grodno, at the junction of the river Mukhovetz and Bug, and of several railways. The population is about 38,000. The town does its trade by river, canal and railway.

Fire Sunday morning destroyed the long wharf freight sheds and coaling pier at Richmond, N. S. On each side of the shed were tracks on which were large numbers of cars, several of which were burned before they could be moved. The fire spread very rapidly and soon the sheds were doomed. In them were sixty head of cattle, all of which were burned to death. The cause of the conflagration points to incendiarism. The total loss will be nearly \$250,000, and being government property there was no insurance.

A dispatch from Yokohama says diplomatic relations between Japan and China have been resumed. Mr. Hayashi, vice-secretary of foreign affairs, has been appointed minister at Peking. Bokupeiho has been appointed acting premier of Corea.

PRESBYTERIAN EDUCATION.

The Institutions of the Southern Branch. Their Present Status.

In the General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterians in session at Dallas, Texas.

Dr. E. C. Gordon presented the report of the committee on Theological Seminaries. The report was a good one, and showed marked advance in the finances of these institutions. Union Seminary, Virginia, has seventy students, and there were sixteen graduates. The divinity school of the Southern Presbyterian University at Clarksville, Tenn., has thirty students, and five will graduate in June. Louisville Theological Seminary has six professors and fifty-two students, eight will graduate. The equipment has been largely improved and the endowment fund has been increased by a gift of \$50,000 from a gentleman of Kentucky. Another Kentucky has bequeathed to it \$20,000 and will pay interest on that sum during his life time. Columbia Seminary, South Carolina, has thirty-seven students, sixteen graduated. Seven thousand dollars has been added to the endowment in cash and \$25,000 in subscriptions. Austin Seminary did not render a report. As instructed by the last assembly, certain questions had been sent to the Boards of Trustees regarding an increase in the term from three to four years. Two seminaries sent no reply and none appear to favor it except Union of Virginia. The total number of students enrolled is three less than last year, but the general condition is better.

Fain Would They Marry.

Charles Murray, sixteen years old, and Miss Ussery, fourteen years old, of Brunswick, Ga., ran away to marry. A telegram sent to Ferdinand, Fla., stopped them and they were not allowed to leave the boat. On a return the girl's mother attempted to find the couple, but failed until a search warrant was issued, when they were located hidden away. A warrant of abduction was then sworn out against Murray, but he gave bond and was released. The girl says she went voluntarily.

He Got Bogus Checks Cashed.

A man named T. C. Berger, who was at Savannah, Ga., during May week, is being diligently sought by the officers for passing bogus checks. He stopped at the DeSoto hotel, where he had two fifty-dollar checks cashed. He quietly departed, leaving an unpaid bill. He had similar checks cashed at other places, all of them being drawn on a New York bank, where Berger had about \$100 deposited.

Freeze in Ohio. Reports received at Cleveland, Ohio, indicate that the frost Wednesday morning was the most severe in the series of the past ten days. It was general throughout the state and in many places. Fruit is cooked on the trees. In Stark county the wheat was frozen till it rusted in the fields.

STATE TOPICS.

Late News Items of General Interest to Alabamians.

And Ezzell Shot Brown.

Thursday night John T. Ezzell's dwelling and corn crib burned, near Russellville. Ezzell discovered evidence connecting Wyatt Brown with incendiarism. An altercation arose between Ezzell and Brown Saturday evening, and Ezzell shot Brown, probably fatally.

The Ammonia not Fatal.

The condition of Miss Rebecca Lewis, the young lady who made the horrible mistake Sunday morning of taking a large tablespoonful of ammonia for nerverine, was much better Tuesday morning. She had a restful night, and seemed to be improving right along, and it is believed that she will recover.

Epworth League Conference.

The Alabama Epworth League, having held an interesting and profitable conference in Birmingham, adjourned Wednesday night. The next annual conference will be held at Opelika. The delegates present, in behalf of the leagues represented, subscribed \$495 for the support of a missionary, and a resolution was agreed to requesting leagues not represented to contribute to this fund 30 cents for each member.

The Gate City Calamity.

On Monday the skull of another victim of Sunday morning's fire at Gate City was found among the ashes, and also other parts of a body.

It is known now that at least two men perished in the building, and there were possibly others.

It is thought that Pat Woods is one of the unfortunates, as he is missing. The people are making efforts to identify those who perished, but so far they have not succeeded.

From the Wrong Bottle.

At Birmingham about 11 o'clock Sunday morning Miss Rebecca Lewis, daughter of H. P. Lewis, was suffering from a headache and intended to take a dose of nerverine. Instead she got another bottle which contained pure ammonia, poured out a table spoonful and swallowed it. Physicians were hastily summoned and did what they could to allay the intense pains and neutralize the effects of the powerful drug. The young lady, though resting easy under the influence of the remedies applied, is not considered out of danger.

Knowing what to Do.

On Saturday a little daughter of Mr. Ed Miller, chief engineer of the Bienville, (Ala.) water works, was bitten by a rattlesnake. The reptile's fangs were embedded firmly in the child's flesh, and it was absolutely necessary to kill it before the teeth could be loosened. The child was attending a public school, presided over by Mrs. Pearce. Seeing no chance to secure medical aid in time the brave teacher hastily ligatured the child's arm above the wound after the snake had been killed by one of the students, and placing her mouth to the puncture sucked the deadly venom from the arm, thus preventing fatal effects. Mr. Miller was more than profuse in his praise of the brave woman's act.

Death in the Flames.

About 3 o'clock Sunday morning fire was discovered in the basement of Park's boarding house, a two-story building at Gate City, in which were between twelve and fifteen persons. The house was in a sheet of flames before the inmates were all aroused. After it was thought that all were safely out, a scream was heard from one of the rooms. A man appeared at a window for a moment, fell back and was seen no more. Only a charred skull and a part of the chest was found in the ashes of the burned building.

Rumors were afloat all day as to the man's identity, but as yet he is unknown.

He is supposed to have been lying in his room in a drunken stupor and was only awakened by the fire, which had then enveloped him.

Later developments show that some of the men in Park's boarding house were drinking the night before the fire, and none seem to know how many were in the building at the time.

Five other buildings were burned, involving a loss estimated to be about \$8,000.

Fatal Accident at Pratt.

An accident occurred in Mine No. 4, near Wylam in the Pratt Mines district of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad company, about 7 o'clock Friday morning, in which a colored driver was horribly mangled and almost instantly killed, a white miner was seriously and probably fatally injured. Two mules were also killed.

The accident was caused by four team cars, getting away from the chains or other men doing the work, and running back, down the slope, into the mine, where they were wrecked.

LAW PARTNERSHIP FOR LIFE.

Formed Between Competitors for the Office of Attorney-General.

Henri J. Haskell, Attorney-General of Montana, is on his way to San Francisco, Cal., where he is to be married immediately on his arrival to Miss Knowles, Assistant Attorney-General of Montana, and his late competitor for the office.

The marriage is the happy culmination of a political contest famous in Montana, and at the time pretty well advertised throughout the United States. Miss Knowles is the only woman lawyer in Montana, and in the election of 1892 she secured the democratic nomination for the office of Attorney-General. Haskell was the republican candidate. Miss Knowles made a vigorous canvass, but the natural gallantry of the voters of Montana was of no avail to her, for she was defeated. She came out a good second, however. Later, Haskell made his fair competitor his assistant.

Freeze in Ohio.

Reports received at Cleveland, Ohio, indicate that the frost Wednesday morning was the most severe in the series of the past ten days. It was general throughout the state and in many places. Fruit is cooked on the trees. In Stark county the wheat was frozen till it rusted in the fields.

THE EPWORTH LEAGUE

International Conference at Chattanooga, Tenn., Beginning June 27.

The second international conference of the Epworth League is to be held in Chattanooga June 27-30th.

The function of the Epworth League in Methodist churches is similar to that of the Christian Endeavor in the Congregational and Presbyterian churches. It is the Young People's society of Methodism.

Its object is to promote and cultivate the intelligence and piety of its members, organize and employ them in works of mercy and charity, and in every possible service of usefulness in the church and society.

The League was organized in Cleveland, Ohio, May 12th, 1890.

The local organizations in the individual churches are called chapters. Of these already organized and enrolled, the number is nearly 15,000, and the aggregate membership in this one denomination is about 1,000,000 members.

It has organizations in Mexico, South America, England, Ireland, Germany, Sweden, Norway and Italy; also in Japan, China and India.

The session which will be held in Chattanooga, will begin June 27, 1895, and continue four days, will embrace the Leagues of all the Methodisms of the world.

The program is in the hands of the general secretaries of the M. E. church, the M. E. church, south, and the Canadian Methodist church.

The general topic is "The Methodism of the Future." Under this general head will be discussed many interesting and important topics.

There will also be department conferences daily for the discussion of the practical work of the League in its several departments.

Great leaders, with many men of eminence, as well as a large number of the talented and promising young workers of the various Methodisms, will take part, and will make the topics of the highest interest.

The music will be a special feature of the conference. It will be under the direction of Prof. Rowland D. Williams, assisted by the Park sisters of Boston, and a chorus of 500 voices. An immense chorus of children from the public schools of Chattanooga will also participate.

The regular conference meetings will be held in the great tent capable of seating 10,000 people.

The best and most extensive arrangements with the railroads have been made, securing half rates from almost every portion of the country.

Excursions to the battlefields and points of interest have been provided for, as well as side trips to Mammoth Cave and other points en route.

Chattanooga is expecting an attendance of at least 15,000 delegates, and altogether the Second International Conference at Chattanooga promises to be a most interesting occasion and a very great success.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

Robbers entered M. P. Horton's store at Jennings, Ga., Wednesday night. They tried to cut the lock out of the safe. Failing in this, they blew it open with dynamite and got about \$75 and some jewelry. They broke into the postoffice and got six registered packages. They also broke into the depot, but did not take anything.

J. D. Matthews, supervisor of the south end of the Georgia Southern road, was run over and killed by the down passenger train Wednesday evening between Valdosta, Ga., and Lake City. He was a native of Berrien county, and the remains were carried there for burial.

A block comprising six warehouses at Bootle, near Liverpool, England, caught fire Thursday morning. The buildings contained 4,000 bales of cotton.

For Cheating and Swindling. W. L. White is under arrest at Savannah, Ga., for cheating and swindling and passing bogus checks. White has been passing himself off as an insurance solicitor and securing advances of money from parties who are agreed to take policies with him. From the amount of insurance literature in his pocket he appears to have worked extensively throughout this section.

Chief Hood, of Augusta, telegraphed Friday night that White was convicted there April 15th of cheating and swindling and fined \$50, which he paid. White is a large, fine looking fellow, five feet ten inches tall, weighs 175 pounds, clean shaven, ruddy complexion and light hair. He attempted to collect \$5 from the keeper of a house of ill fame, claiming to be owner of the house, and raised such a racket that he was arrested.

Storm in Southwest Texas. At Rockport, in the southwestern part of Texas, a storm Friday blew from their foundations forty houses. St. Mary's Catholic church and the Commercial hotel were removed from their foundations. Three vessels were blown out of the bay and others dragged their anchors. Rev. Mr. Sears, pastor of the Methodist church, was internally injured. At Corpus Christi half a dozen boats were blown ashore. On the Kerrville branch of the Aransas Pass road the crops are ruined and three bridges washed away.

The Deed of a Miscreant. An explosion in a cottage at Omaha, Neb., Friday morning blew the house to pieces, completely wrecking it. Mrs. G. S. Osborne, who was so badly burned that she died shortly afterward.

William Henry and his wife, the other occupants of the house at the time have completely disappeared. The explosion appears to have been caused by a large quantity of purposely arranged gasoline or other explosives.

Three were Drowned. While a party of young people were in a large raft in Kanagage pond near Ethingham, Ill., last week they began to scuffle in a playful manner. The raft upset, throwing six of the occupants in the water. Three of them were drowned. They are: Miss Kate Johnson, Miss Maud Myers and Charles Wiley of Centuria.

Ohio Grapes Gone. A dispatch from Cleveland, O., says: The temperature fell to 28 degrees in the grape belt along the lake shore. The crop is ruined.

Boulanger's Horse.

The 14th of July was the great day of Boulanger's life, so far as popular admiration and exterior manifestations were concerned. It was the date of the appearance of the black horse, the horse that became, for the time, a party symbol, a political finger post, a feature in the history of France.

He was a prodigiously showy horse, as gorgeous as he was famous; he was composed principally of a brandishing tail, a new-moon neck, a looking-glass skin, and the action of Demosthenes. He seemed to possess two paces only—a trotting walk and a windmill canter. He was a thorough specimen of what the Spaniards call "an arrogant horse;" he was gaudy, yet solemn; strutting, yet stately; flaming, yet majestic; magniloquent, yet eloquent.

He was drilled with the most admirable skill; his manners were so superlative that with all his firework display he could not have been either difficult to handle or tiring to sit. Never was a horse so emphatically suited to his rider; the two more identical in their ways; each was as gilded as the other. As the horse bounded the General (who had a weak grip) rocked on him; at every stride he swung harmoniously in the saddle and bent right and left alternately, like a stage sovereign bowing to his assembled people.—Blackwood's Magazine.

Hotel Life in the Azores.

A traveler writing from Fayal, in the Azores, comments on the methods of hotel life there. Board at the best hotel is 1,000 reis, or \$1 of our money, a day. "Two men brought our trunks a distance of half a mile and up a pair of stairs for 250 reis, or 25 cents. One man carried my large trunk on one shoulder and in the other hand my two bags. The other carried the steamer trunks, steamer chair, and shawl, and the two thus burdened kept up a dog-trot till our rooms were reached. The hotel keeps a plate of oranges in the room constantly, and I eat about a dozen a day. They are small, almost seedless, very juicy and delicious. We feast, too, on bananas, guavas, custard-apples, and dates. For a cent you may buy more plums than can be managed at one eating."—New York Times.

Blobs—Why do you call one of your relatives "aunt" and the other "aunt"? Blobs—Well, the other has money.—Philadelphia Record.

We were forcibly struck with the earnestness of Mr. Baker and his statements may be relied on.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a concentrated form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, scrofula, neuritis, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, all forms of weakness either in male or female; and all diseases resulting from vitiation of the blood. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, (50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

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